

## Schley Says Sampson Declined to Receive Report Because New York Was Not Mentioned.

What was your object in seeking to obtain the May 31 report? "Simply to be able to know what was front of us. I thought we ought to know that in view of the possibility of our having to be obliged to force the France."

By Associated Press.  
New York, Oct. 30.—Bourke Cockran's physicians today sent word to the Independent Citizens Committee of One Hundred that his patient would be well enough by Friday night to keep his engagement to speak at a meeting in Brooklyn as announced before he was hurt.

for the Constitution to the sober colors of  
 masculine garb and the rounded head-  
 cropping of the masculine hair, we are de-  
 bited to the Pilgrims.  
 You will not chide me then if I speak  
 of the Pilgrims of New England, and  
 praise them as a filial and a grateful  
 task. But the memory of their faults  
 forbids us to idolize them. We may well

Punch a la Tosca  
 Roast Quail on Toast  
 Moët & Chandon Dry Imperial  
 (Salade 1856)  
 Vintage Italiane  
 Bleuet Torton  
 Dessert  
 Assorted Cakes  
 Coffee.

## Three Battleships and Two Cruisers Have Sailed and 2000 Troops Will Be Added to the Force

Admiral Symson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station. The report in substance describes the coming of the Spanish fleet from the harbor of Santiago and calls attention to the fact that signals were made to the fleet by the American ships, which were obeyed by all the ships. It then proceeds to describe the fight and gives

By Associated Press.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 30.—At a mass meeting of the mill operatives here to-night two of the unions, the spinners and loom fixers, voted against the proposed strike Monday next, and as a result the strike will be called off. This action was taken on the advice of the Catholic and protestant clergymen.

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# STANDARD

Reliable

**THE STATE OF COLORADO.**

**IN SENATE,**

**January 27, 1908.**

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.**

**PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**

**DENVER, COLORADO.**

**1908.**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

# BRAND JUNCTION

reference to the Gazette.  
The land could  
work has been on the land on the  
and mining \$2,000 expended in  
property and the treasury now con-  
bore company has purchased a drill,  
two feet of two-  
to be for conveying the air to the  
development of the workings at  
of \$4,000. The machinery at  
depths of 120 feet deep and  
the shaft on the Cumberland is in  
about 200 feet. Contracts will be let  
for part of next week for sinking  
shaft an additional 200 feet and  
for the timbering of the same.  
The owners of all stock in the  
company have already been  
paid in full. The company has  
already been shipped. The shaft is  
which averages 270 in in depth,  
and a recent assay made on it  
showed a return of \$15.00 in gold.  
The company is now making  
election of officers for the ensuing  
year in Empire Creek. The  
The proposed development work  
is estimated at 90 days. The  
property, adjoining the land pro-  
posed, is owned by one, Ven-  
eration Station's Independence, is  
usually shipping from \$30 to \$50 per  
ton, and the timber which are to be  
used in the timbering level.  
The lowest cost mine just east  
of the property, purchased by S. T. Smith,  
in 1904, has been the only one in  
the vicinity of this month. It is being  
worked by the company of Ryan T. Smith.  
The workings of Ryan T. Smith's  
property, which has been  
under condition of a road mine, has been  
operated of 75 tons per day.  
The State is upheld



# THE ARAPAHOE.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—

Ground was broken by a large gang of workmen for a fine building to be included in the group near Fort Logan, and known as the Industrial School for Girls. Attorney John H. Gabriel yesterday gave details of the improvement. The building will be three stories in height, of brick, and must be completed by February 1 next. It will easily accommodate 23 girls. The structure will include a sleeping room, recreation room, sewing room and two maids' quarters. The size will be 30x70 feet. The cost is estimated at \$14,000.—(Littleton Independent.

## BOULDER

### THE BEST EVER.—

"Lovely Longmont is the expression of most people when they visit the town of the same name. Our own people don't realize the beauty and advantages of this city as entire strangers on viewing it the first time. The facts are we have the prettiest city and most productive country on earth and don't know it. Stand up for your city and country. Longmont against the world.—(Longmont Call.

### BIG BEETS.—

Thomas Knoke, the New Farmer, left at this office a couple of monster sugar beets, weighing over 100 pounds each. These beets are one of the variety being furnished by Boulder county farmers to the Loveland factory. Though large they are not "pothy" and are full of sugar. Large beets may be raised to a profit in Colorado for the export of them about the ground does not lose the saccharine qualities of the beet in Nebraska and other states east. Colorado sunshine seems to make this country peerless for beet culture.—(Daily Camera.

### RUSTLING ACREAGE.—

F. M. Downer and N. C. Sullivan are still rustling for the sugar beet acreage, and inform us that they are gaining every day, with good prospects for success. W. S. Henderson of Hygiene, an old farmer of this locality, was up to Loveland investigating the returns, as that factory is now receiving beets. The best farmers are getting from 15 to 15 tons to the acre on a general average thus far. One man named Steele has 60 acres of sugar beet acreage, and 26 tons of beets, clear of all expenses. In one day the weigher at the factory weighed 270 wagon loads, two and a half tons to the load. At a switch called Champion they took in seven cars in one day, 20 tons to the car, besides the beets that were raised on the west side of the river. We have some idea of the work that is now going on at this sugar factory, and what the farmer can expect if he will take hold of the project and raise beets. We hope there will be no more hanging back, but rather go to the committee and sign the contract and thus get the factory at Longmont started.—(Longmont Ledger.

## CHAFFEE

### CHANGED NAME.—

In changing the name of this paper from the Granite Pay Streak to the Granite Mining Journal we simply desire a name that is suggestive of something. The name Pay Streak suggests nothing to a person not familiar with mining terms, but the word mining is suggestive of a mining camp. Therefore we have simply carried out our intention of over a year ago, but on account of some parties claiming that they had the Pay Streak tied hand and foot and in their sample case and the sample case checked to Buena Vista, we continued it under the same old name simply to demonstrate the fact that the Pay Streak was still in existence and being issued from the same old stand in Granite, Colorado. As the Pay Streak has been in existence for so long a time, we thought we would take this opportunity to thank our friends and the friends of the Pay Streak for their kind patronage and friendship, and trust that they will have the same kindly feeling for the Granite Mining Journal that they have shown for the Pay Streak.—(Granite Mining Journal.

## DOUGLAS

### PROPOSED BANK.—

E. P. Brown of Denver, the gentleman who has been contemplating the bank proposition at this place, was in the city the first of the week, and met some of the business men, and it is now an assured fact that a bank will be placed in the front room of the Journal office. Dr Sanford is the owner of the building and has decided to put in a glass front and will build an addition over the rear part for the use of a bank. The Douglas county board will patronize the bank without hesitation as it is understood that it will start with \$20,000 paid up capital.—(Douglas County Record. (Castle Rock.)

## EAGLE

### TALK OF INCORPORATING.—

Incorporation of the town of Minturn is being agitated at the railroad burg eight miles below, and those interested say the proposition will soon be gotten up, and that it will carry. If incorporated, the most serious of the taxes should be any higher of account of the running expenses of the town. The property owners of Red Cliff pay no more taxes than those of Minturn, except a five-mill levy for water purposes. The town of Red Cliff owns its own waterworks, and a water tax is levied for the purpose of making non-resident property owners help support the system.—(Eagle County Blade (Red Cliff).

### PROSPERITY.—

The people of Eagle county are happy over the high prices brought by the market for this year. Oats are selling at 1.50 per bushel, \$1.25 and hay at \$5.00. If it were not that a Democratic administration is in charge of the affairs of that county, this would probably be credited to the weak Republican prosperity that is being over our land, and which is in reality blighting the millions of wage workers throughout the east.—(Glenwood Avalanche.

The above is true as regards Eagle county. Prosperity is apparent on every hand, and the crops have grown phenomenally and one town has been incorporated the past year, and another is agitating the movement, and those interested say the proposition will soon be put to a vote and that it will carry. Two banking institutions are now demanded by the people in the county, one to be located in Basalt and the other in the Eagle valley. Either place can support a bank and Basalt should have had one long ago. The monthly payroll in Basalt averages \$10,000, and Minturn is now far behind. Bountiful crops are seen over our land, and reason is given for the fact. Now, dear water, if you desire to continue Eagle county's prosperity cast your ballot for the Fusion candidates.—(Basalt Journal.



# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, October 25)

The McKinley local memorial fund has been organized by the Colorado Springs Trust company, recently organized Colorado Trust and Trust company has absorbed the Colorado Springs branch of the International Trust company of Denver.

Directors of the Rock Island railroad have met in the city this afternoon and again until tomorrow.

President Slocum of Colorado college has met in the city yesterday.

A Kansas mail train in a fire at the corner of Tenth and Colorado streets yesterday morning, causing considerable excitement for firemen and citizens.

Colorado college and State Agricultural college will meet on the gridiron at Westminster at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

George A. Taft, accused by Lewis Gray of assault with intent to kill, was held in \$500 bail for trial at the next session of the district court.

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## GENERAL

(Friday, October 25)

Dr. Charles Starnes, a prominent physician of Des Moines, Ia., and recognized authority on bacteriology, died this morning from an attack of typhoid fever. He was 43 years old.

A fire started by a gas stove in the extensive establishment of the Samuel Cupples Woodmenway company, southwest corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, St. Louis, caused damage of about \$80,000.

President Roosevelt will write all of his own messages to congress, omitting details of department affairs, to be covered by heads of departments.

Admiral Lord D'Almeida has resigned the office of president of the Metropolitan club, the most exclusive social organization of the national capital; his resignation is said to have been for personal reasons and was tendered a week ago.

T. P. Jones & Co., New York wholesale dealers in groceries and coffee, made an assignment. The firm was rated at about \$200,000.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to furnish \$100,000 for the erection of a public library in San Juan Puerto Rico, provided a site is secured and \$20,000 a year for maintenance guaranteed.

The feature of the last day's session of the supreme court of Scottish rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction was the confirmation of the Zanesville (Ohio) Art Pottery company was burned last night; loss \$50,000.

A fire in the lumber yard of Alexander & Edgar Lumber company in Iron River, Wis., destroyed 12,000,000 feet of lumber; loss \$100,000.

Nineteen persons were killed and property valued at \$200,000 destroyed as the result of a fire in the business section of Philadelphia.

In the court inquiry yesterday Admiral Schley gave a graphic account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

General Chaffee recommended to the war department that Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, first cavalry, commanding the Macabebe scouts, be given a medal of honor for entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts at night, in order to effect the capture of a deserter, which he accomplished.

A cablegram has been received at the war department from General Chaffee asking that 60 recruits be sent at once to Manila to fill vacancies in several regiments.

General Chaffee reported that the effective strength of the army in northern Luzon is 8,000 less than on January 1. Alfred Dodge, the felt manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; he asks to be relieved of debts amounting to \$2,500,000 and declares his assets to be \$2,500,000.

Bradstreet says the authentic figures will be one-fifth larger this year than last year.

Three persons were killed and another seriously injured by being struck by a train at Oakdale, Ky.

A serious fire started among horses at Lexington, Ky., by the electric light, the three-horse stable on the association in the city and horse market.

An unknown man at Nashville, Tenn., has offered to give \$20,000 of the Montana National bank and an attempt was made to arrest him as one of the gang that held up the Great Northern Express near Wagner, Minn., in June last. After a desperate struggle and a exciting race he escaped.

The greatest secret will be maintained in the execution of Leon Goligorsky and everything will be done with a view to avoiding publicity.

The agricultural department expects to find soil in the United States more fertile than in any other country.

The record and record office has completed the record of the year 1910, and confidential records of the year 1911.

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## MINING

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A dispatch from London says Sir John Rigby, lord justice of appeals, has resigned his office.

King Edward has purchased Benjamin Constant's portrait of the late Queen Victoria, which was so prominent at the last Royal academy exhibition. It will be hung in the royal dining room at the Windsor castle.

Lord Curzon, who had been suffering for a fortnight with spinal neuritis, is now recovering, says the Simla correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "and he will start November 1 on a tour of Assam and Burma. The approach of winter is rendering it improbable that there will be disturbances in Afghanistan."

Chile, replying to a request from the Argentine government for an explanation of the Chilean occupation of the disputed territory in the Cordillera, asserts that the purpose of the Chilean government is to settle the boundary with a view of facilitating the work of the British arbitration commission.

News has been received of the discovery of a mine near the town of Potosi, Bolivia, which is expected to be of great value.

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## FOREIGN

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According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times the recent visit of Mr. Leyds and Mr. Vanderhorst, secretary of the Transvaal legation in Brussels with a view of persuading Russia to initiate a movement to bring the South African issues before the Hague court of arbitration, accomplished nothing.

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## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Report of the condition as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, September 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$1,238,784.10  
United States Bonds and Treasuries 100,000.00  
Due from U. S. 100,000.00  
Due from Banks 1,118,853.57  
Cash 516,319.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock \$100,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 347,386.61  
Circulation 150,000.00  
Deposits 3,585,241.51

Total \$1,107,478.16

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. A. HAYES, President. A. SUTTON, Cashier.  
I. H. HUNT, Asst. Cashier.  
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Exchange National Bank.

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Sept. 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$1,238,784.10  
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The El Paso National Bank.

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, September 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Safety Deposit Vaults.

OF

THE COLORADO SPRINGS TRUST CO.

Are of the most modern construction, and are designed to fully meet the wants and serve the convenience of patrons. Boxes for securities and important papers may be rented at reasonable rates; storage vaults are also provided for the safe keeping of silverware and other valuables.

Inspection of These Vaults Is Respectfully Invited.

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## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK



# STATE BOARD TO THE RESCUE.

What should and without a doubt will prove to be one of the most severe blows dealt any man running for office in this county struck Matthew J. Layden, a Populist, who is running on the Democratic ticket for assessor of El Paso county, yesterday.

The Colorado state board of equalization, a fusion board, made up of members of Layden's own party and its affiliated parties has stepped in between the assessor and the state, who is no other than the same. Matthew Layden who is now a candidate for reelection, and the tax-payers of the county, to save the latter from injustice and wrong at the hands of the former.

C. W. Crouter, auditor of the state, has notified the board of county commissioners of El Paso county that the county's assessed valuation as returned to the state for the purposes of state taxation has been cut down by the state board of equalization by ten per cent.

This is one of the first instances on record where such a thing has happened.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that any man who has cost the tax-payers of this county so much more than their proportionate share of the state taxes that the state board of equalization, composed of members of his own party, should bludge him to read the figures that he has given and refuse to assess state taxes against El Paso county on the basis of those figures, should be posing before the people of this same county as a candidate for the votes of the people for another term?

The valuation of El Paso county for the purpose of state taxation, according to the figures of Assessor Layden, is about \$40,000,000.

The state board of equalization, in considering the matter of levying the state taxes, regards this valuation as excessive and cuts it down ten per cent, which will make the valuation for purposes of taxation approximately \$36,000,000.

El Paso county tax-payers will find some interesting and valuable reading in a comparison of the returns made to the state by assessors of the different counties of the state. A year ago the assessment for state taxes was based upon a one-third valuation of the

property in the county. In El Paso county the valuation on the one-third basis was about \$13,000,000. The valuation in Pueblo county was approximately \$13,000,000. The valuation of Arapahoe county was approximately \$30,000,000.

This year the valuation of El Paso county, on the full valuation basis, goes to \$40,000,000, that of Pueblo goes to \$29,000,000 and that of Arapahoe goes to \$130,000,000.

The state board of equalization, however, thinks that El Paso's assessor is rubbing it into the tax-payers of his county a little too hard, and has cut the figures as stated.

The tax-payers of El Paso county who do not want to depend upon a Populist board of equalization to save them from the injustice and incapacity of a Populist assessor will certainly refuse to vote for the same assessor again.

## OTIS PLACE BECOMES

### THE "NORDRACH RANCH."

Dr. J. E. White, Dr. A. J. Crane and Mrs. M. E. Harper have leased the Otis house and property at Austin Bluffs and hereafter it will be known as the "Nordrach Ranch," where the "Pure Air Treatment for Consumptives" will be practiced.

This is an experiment which is being tried by prominent citizens of Colorado Springs to be a very good thing. The Colorado atmosphere is acknowledged to be unexcelled for the treatment of consumptives and the German method of fresh air and over-feeding is to have a practical trial in Colorado Springs, where the conditions are most favorable.

Dr. White was seen about the new venture last night and spoke as follows:

"It is largely an experiment with us and we do not know yet whether it will succeed or not. We do not doubt that the fresh air and good feeding treatment will result in building up consumptives and making them better but there is some question as to whether the proposition to support an institution of this kind will be a success along the lines of paying its way."

"I think there is a demand for it in this city and we have decided to try it. We will conduct the ranch along the lines of the Nordrach treatment in Ger-

many and intend to give our patients pure air and lots of good, wholesome food. Prominent gentlemen of the city are interested in the venture and will watch it closely and if it proves a success there are those in Colorado Springs who will go in with us to get the ranch endowed so that poor people can get the benefit of it. At first, of course, we will have to confine ourselves to the class of consumptives who can pay for the treatment."

The idea of those who are starting the ranch is to place sanitary tents all over the property and make the patients live out doors. In Germany it has been found that there are but 7 per cent. of the consumptives who cannot stand outdoor tent living in the summer time and only 8 per cent who cannot stand such treatment in the winter time.

The idea is a new one in Colorado Springs although it has been tried successfully in Germany. A lease for a year and a half has been taken upon the Otis house and grounds. Twelve sanitary tents have been ordered. Work will be begun today clearing up the house and getting into shape, and the ranch will be opened for patients on November 1.

It is the intention to make the patients sleep out of doors in tents. They will also be made to eat as much wholesome food as possible. Mrs. Harper will be business manager of the ranch and will supervise the culinary department herself. The ranch will be stocked with Jersey cattle and pure milk will be one of the chief features. The Otis house has 24 rooms and is thoroughly modern. It will be used as headquarters. There is a fine billiard room there and other forms of amusement will be provided. A carriage will be kept at the barn and will make at least one trip a day to the city. A nurse and doctor will be in the house at all times. There will be men engaged to take care of the tents and to light fires every morning before the patients rise. Those who desire to keep horses out there can do so as the barn will be amply large.

The experiment of the "Nordrach Ranch" will be watched with interest. The ranch is named after Dr. Nordrach, who first introduced the pure air treatment into Germany.

## MAKING BRICK NEAR THE MINES.

### New Plant Is Being Installed North of the City.

One of the largest brick-making plants in Colorado is being installed near the Pike View coal mine by the Pike's Peak Brick company. The company is composed of local capitalists and will be incorporated within a few days. The men interested are said to be those owning most of the stock in the El Paso Gas and Oil company. The oil well of the latter company is about a mile west of the site of the new brick yards.

Colorado Springs has several well equipped brick yards, but the demand for brick in this vicinity, due principally to the dearth of material for building purposes, has made a number of capitalists think that another plant is needed. The new plant will produce buff brick, a new product in this vicinity. The clay which overlies the coal beds of the north of the city is said to be excellent material for buff brick.

The plant will cost over \$25,000 and all the machinery has been purchased. Some of it is on the ground and it will not be long before the kilns will be built. Mr. Griffin, of Griffin, Ill., is superintending the erection of the plant. He has been in the brick making business for 20 years and came here two weeks ago to take charge of the affairs of the Pike's Peak Brick company.

## QUICK TRIP IN AN OLDS AUTO.

Mr. Fred Patee of Indianapolis, Ind., and A. S. Blake of this city made a remarkable trip with a motorcycle yesterday from Denver to this city. Mr. Patee has a national reputation as a chauffeur of much skill and daring, and the trip was undertaken on a venture some wager with some Denver people. Mr. Patee had never been over this road with an automobile, and while he understood a machine as well as any one could, it was considered a daring hazard to try a new machine over this road. Mr. Blake had purchased the machine in Denver, an Olds model, made in Detroit, and as he was in some

predicament as to the management of it, Mr. Patee volunteered to give him the first lesson on the trip from Denver to Colorado Springs.

"Except for the terrible sand hills, the trip was an ideal one," said Mr. Patee yesterday. "In spite of the sand, though, we made pretty good time and never once did we have to get out to tow the machine as my friends in Denver predicted that we would. I am told that this is the first time that an automobile has been able to make this trip so successfully. We left Denver yesterday at about 11 o'clock and stopped for luncheon at Littleton. At about 2 o'clock we left for Colorado Springs. As we did not know the road very well, we remained for the night at Larkspur, and started early in the morning for Colorado Springs, arriving here about 11. Of course, we were considerably handicapped as this was a new machine that had never been out of the shops until this trip. At Littleton we had to stop to oil the machine, fill it up with gasoline, and otherwise we had to proceed rather cautiously. No, we did not try to make a record at speed."

"The roads in the vicinity of Colorado Springs are ideally built for automobile travel. The streets are wide and the miles of natural roadway that lie around this city will make these machines very popular. Yes, I think it probable that in time automobiles will become as popular as bicycles are now and that the prices will diminish very perceptibly."

Mr. Patee is connected with the Patee Manufacturing company and in this capacity Mr. Patee has built a number of machines and has perfected a number of mechanical improvements. He is an ardent chauffeur. Mr. Blake will handle the Olds automobiles hereafter. The machine which was brought down from Denver is one of the handiest in the city. It is rather small and compact, and is as graceful looking as an automobile can be. Mr. Blake will use it about town.

## OPENING OF VICTOR LINE

### WILL BE DELAYED.

The Short Line's Victor terminal will not be opened next Friday, as was in-

tended. The work of grading the yards along the Florence & Cripple Creek tracks to Diamond avenue has been delayed, but it is thought that the line will be opened for passenger traffic to Victor about the end of next week.

The grading at the Victor terminal includes the removal of part of the big dump of the Strong mine from the right of way. This has been found to be a bigger job than was anticipated, and for that reason the opening of the line has been delayed. The line has been completed from Cameron, where it diverges from the Cripple Creek line to the Victor yards, and ore has been hauled from the Victor mines for some time.

By the time the terminal is finished a temporary depot will be ready for use and passenger trains will be run immediately over the division. For a time Victor passengers will be transferred from the Cripple Creek line at Cameron to another train. A better arrangement will be made later.

The officials of the Short Line have not yet made any arrangements for the formal opening of the Victor line, but as soon as the date is decided upon plans for the event will be made.

## STRANGE END OF A

### FALCON RANCHMAN.

Richard Hopkins, an old and well-known ranchman residing in the vicinity of Falcon, was found dead Friday afternoon in the cave-in ruins of a well near his home. Just when the death occurred, or how it probably always remain an uncertain conjecture.

For the past ten years Mr. Hopkins lived on his ranch about two and a half miles south of Falcon. Last Sunday was the last time that he was seen alive. Toward the latter part of the week, the neighbors became somewhat inquisitive over the disappearance of the old man, and his brother-in-law, also missing him, immediately instituted a search. The neighbors helped him but no trace could be found until they came near the well just back of the house where it was noticed that something unusual had occurred. The well was caved in, the entire frame

**Some Coffees are Glazed**  
with a cheap coating. If glazing helps coffee why aren't the high-priced Mochas and Javas glazed also?

**Lion Coffee**  
is not glazed. It is perfectly pure and has a delicious flavor.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

having fallen to the bottom and on top of this loose earth was piled to the level of the ground above. The disconcerting conjectures of the searching party were soon confirmed as the body of Mr. Hopkins was found in the dug around the well and found the body of Mr. Hopkins at the bottom. The theory is that Mr. Hopkins fell to the well some time Sunday morning, and the frame of the well gave way beneath him and he was precipitated to the bottom, thus burying him, thus strangling him. The deceased was well known here. He came to this country from Wales a number of years ago, and is of the family. He was never married and always lived alone on his ranch. Mr. Thomas (William) R. J. and Thomas (William) R. J. and Thomas (William) R. J. are related to him, and have painted Coroner Law to Falcon yesterday. The funeral arrangements have not been made last night.

Mothers everywhere praise Dr. Maute Cough Cure for the sufferer and has relieved and the lives of the little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite cough cure. Hefley-Archard's Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon street.

# GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

## Slaughter Sale Began Monday. Shoes at Your Own Price.

### Every Shoe Must Be Sold in 30 Days

We have been given notice that, on account of re-building, we will have to vacate our present location, and have decided, therefore, to retire from the shoe business in Colorado Springs.

Our loss will be your gain, and we have decided to sell our entire

### \$15,000 Stock of Shoes

regardless of cost or anything else.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE,

**W. L. Douglas**

Famous \$3.50 Shoes

**UNION MADE**

Best in the World for Men.

You can come here and get the best shoe made in the world

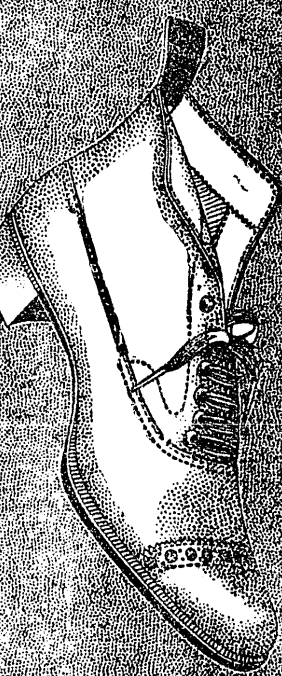
### At Your Own Price

We positively will not reserve even one pair, as we mean exactly what we say—intend to give the buying public the greatest opportunity to buy at their own price ever offered in Colorado Springs.

We will not even reserve a pair of shoe strings.

EVERY PAIR AT YOUR OWN PRICE

ORIGINAL PRICE \$3.50



Best Shoe on Earth at Your Own Price

Every Pair must be Sold in 30 Days



Every Dollar's Worth of our

**\$15,000**

Stock of

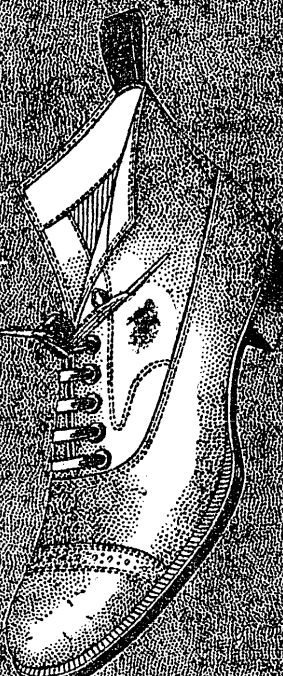
**SHOES**

Must be Sold in

**30 Days**

ORIGINAL PRICE \$3.50

SALE PRICE YOUR OWN PRICE



Every Pair Must Go in 30 Days

Get Shoes at Your Own Price

### Ladies' and Children's Shoes

We have a complete line Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes that are included in this sale.

We have all sizes, and can fit every one.

### Every Shoe in This Store Must Be Sold in 30 Days

Our large line of Men's Shoes consist of the following standard brands:

W. L. Douglas famous hand-sewn shoe; the Crown, union-made, guaranteed; the Hannan Regent Shoe; Noyes-Norman Shoes; Desnoyer's Shoes; Griffith's Shoes, and a complete line of

Overshoes, Alaskas, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc.

If you miss this sale, you will be the loser, not us, as someone else will benefit by our loss.

### A FULL LINE OF GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES

Our line of Gentlemen's Buck and Hog Skin Gloves and Calf Skin Mittens are complete, and are booked to go in this sale at YOUR OWN PRICE. Price....

**25 CENTS UP**

**W. J. NESBITT, 12 East Huerfano St.**



## DEMOCRATS WHO WANT TO TO BE SHOWED

# HEART TO HEART POLITICS

## AND WHAT REPUB- LICANS SHOULD SHOW THEM.

There is no doubt that the Democratic leaders and especially the Democratic candidates know a good thing when they see it, and are ready to hang on to it as long as they can get any basis of support from the voters.

So far as the principles are concerned, the Democratic party is like the snakes.

Just now it is shedding time.

The principles that served as a garment in 1896 have been battered to the four winds; those of 1900 have been discarded except in a few scattered spots, and the crop of 1904 hasn't begun to grow yet.

Of the six next Democrats you may chance to meet, a full half-dozen will have distinct and different ideas of the objects, purposes, plans and intentions of the party. But all will agree that wherever there is an office with a fair living salary attached to it, a Democrat ought to occupy it, and if that noble purpose can be accomplished by Republican votes, so much the better.

Principles, according to the Democratic idea, are political capital—trading material which may serve a useful purpose, and may be sold, traded or given away as occasion serves.

No Democrat was ever miserly in the disposition of his political principles, and that is one reason why the party has to get a new set every four years.

But to get back to the candidates.

The Democratic office seeker knows a good thing when he sees it and is willing to stay with it.

There's Layden, for instance, who came to Colorado Springs to live some years ago because the Populists of Cripple Creek gave him a job at the county seat. Two years later he was a candidate for re-election and pulled through on account of personal pledges and support that had nothing to do with general politics. Now he is a candidate again and he will no doubt keep on being a candidate so long as his party is willing to subscribe to his own belief that no one but Matt Layden can pull the assessor's office for the Democrats in El Paso county.

And there's Hubbard, who is a candidate for re-election as judge of the county court and for reappointment as clerk of the county clerk, also. Just at present Judge-Clerk Hubbard is kept busy explaining to his numerous friends that the law permits him to hold both these offices. Probably it does, for we have not yet fallen so low in this county that a judge of the county court will willfully and deliberately violate the law, even though he is a Populist. But whatever may be the letter of the law, its obvious purpose was to permit the judges to act as clerks only in the smaller counties, in such for instance as those for which it is provided that the county judge shall receive at least \$500 a year salary. It is an old law that gives judges power to serve as their own clerks, while the newer law provides that in counties of the first class (Arapahoe) the judge shall receive a salary of \$5,000 and shall be allowed a further sum of \$3,000 for his chief clerk, while in counties of the second class (El Paso and Pueblo) he shall receive a salary of \$5,000, but the compensation of the clerk and other employees shall be a charge upon the county judge and shall be paid out of the salary allowed him and not otherwise. Judges of the counties of the fifth class are allowed only \$1,200 and it is further provided that the county commissioners, as the salary of the judges is paid out of fees collected in the clerk's office, shall pay the judges enough from the county treasury to make a total salary of \$500 per annum. And it is further provided that judges of the third, fourth and fifth class counties may practice law while in office, while those of the first and second class may not do so. Evidently the provision that judges may serve as their own clerks was one of those intended to help out the judges of the smaller counties and it was not intended to be used as an excuse for a judge of one of the leading counties of the state to hold two offices.

The mere fact that Judge-Clerk Hubbard finds it necessary to explain that his acts are not a violation of the law is itself a sufficient proof that the act is not one that commends itself to the general sentiment of his associates.

One more evidence of the ability of the Democratic office holder to take everything that comes his way.

One of the bills passed by the late fusion legislature was what is known as the reapportionment bill. The object of this bill was to distribute the senators and representatives in the state legislature among the various counties. The object of the fusion majority in the late legislature was to do this in such a way as to disfranchise Republican counties by making districts so that the Democratic majority in one county would offset and smother the Republican majority in another. El Paso county, for instance, was not considered to be worthy of a representative or a senator in the legislature, although this county was and is first in enterprise, second in wealth and influence in the state, and third in population. Because El Paso was known to be a Republican county, the fusion legislature deliberately set to work to disfranchise it and to arrange matters so that if this county did have a senator or representative, he would belong to the minority party, and would be chosen for the El Paso Democrats by a convention in which the majority of the delegates were from the Cripple Creek district. The Cripple Creek Democrats might, if they chose to do so, select a Democrat from El Paso county to sit in the legislature, but the fusion majority in the legislature intended to pass a law that would shut out all Republicans of this county from the legislature, and make it an impossibility for the majority of our citizens to be represented there, and that fusion majority did pass a law under which no El Paso county Democrat can serve either as representative or senator, until he shall have first obtained the approval and permission of the Democrats of Cripple Creek.

One of the representatives who voted for this iniquitous, unjust and outrageous piece of political wrongdoing, by means of which El Paso county is disfranchised so far as the fusion legislature could accomplish it, was Charles S. Sprague, of Colorado Springs, and it is presumably as a reward for this service to his fellow citizens of El Paso county that this same Sprague, formerly a Republican, then a Silver Republican and now a candidate upon a straight Democratic ticket, seeks an election to the office of county clerk of El Paso county, by the help of the votes of Republicans who are being asked to vote for him because he is not so very much of a Democrat after all.

And the Democrats who are seeking election by means of Republican votes seem to think it a very small matter, before election, that a Republican should for motives of personal friendship, or because the candidate is "good fellow," or for some other reason lay aside party loyalty and help a Democrat into office.

"Of course the county is Republican," says one of them on the street, "and just between you and me, I'm not sorry. But though I am running on a Democratic ticket, I am not so much of a Democrat after all. I was a Republican once, and nobody knows what I will be a year from now. A great many Democrats are going to vote for my Republican opponent, and whatever you may do about the rest of the ticket, vote for me."

And then if this talk succeeds, the next day after the election you will read in one of the Democratic newspapers, here or in Denver:

"The Democrats of El Paso county succeeded in electing the

head of the ticket, Mr. Sprague, Goddard, Layden, Hubbard, the candidate for clerk, assessor, judge, commissioner, coronor, or constable, Bennett, Hill, or Noxon.

while the Republicans carried the rest of the ticket by greatly reduced pluralities. Democrats are much encouraged by this victory in the strongest Republican county of the state, and the

result will have an important bearing on the state campaign next year."

And then the Republican voter who has listened not wisely but too much will wake up.

To put the issue of the present campaign squarely before the voters in its simplest form.

Do the Republican voters of El Paso county believe in Republicanism?

If they do, that settles it.

Republicanism consists in voting the Republican ticket, and in doing what is right and reasonable to promote the success of that party and the furtherance of its principles.

There may be times when there are other things more important than the support of the party to which the Republican has given his allegiance.

This year is not one of them.

Messrs. Reed, Pollen, Collins and Law have already made most satisfactory records as county officers, and the men who have been nominated as their associates on the ticket are of the same quality.

If you are a Republican and believe in Republicanism;

If you stand in politics for Protection and Prosperity;

If you are a McKinley and Roosevelt Republican;

If you are a Reed, Pollen, Collins and Law Republican;

If you believe in the continuance of Republican supremacy in the nation;

If you hope for the re-establishment of Republican supremacy in the state;

If you want Republican principles observed in county affairs;

If you believe in good government in the county, and in keeping our community free from the evils that have followed wherever Democracy has gained ascendancy.

There is every reason this year why you should vote the Republican ticket straight without a change or omission, and there is no good reason whatever why you should not do it.

If you have a friend who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he comes to you, knowing you to be a Republican, and says:

"I want you to vote for me not because I am a Democrat. But because I am your friend, and because while I am running on a Democratic ticket, I am not so much of a Democrat after all, and I think much more of McKinley and Roosevelt than I did last summer, and I think most of the Democratic candidates will be beaten except myself, and I have been a pretty decent fellow, and I am rather ashamed upon the whole of the political company I am keeping, and I don't just know what my political principles are, and perhaps if the truth were told my political principles are not so much different from yours, and I want your vote even though you are a Republican."

You say to him:

"Be honest."

"I hate a coward, political or otherwise."

"If you have any political principles, whatever they are, stand up for them."

"Don't beg for Republican votes on the ground that you are not as much of a Democrat as the other fellows on your ticket."

"Don't ask your personal friends to sacrifice their political principles in order to help you to a political office, which will be used to strengthen your party."

"Don't imagine that Republican voters this year are in a temper to be either bamboozled or lured."

"And if you value the good advice of a sincere friend."

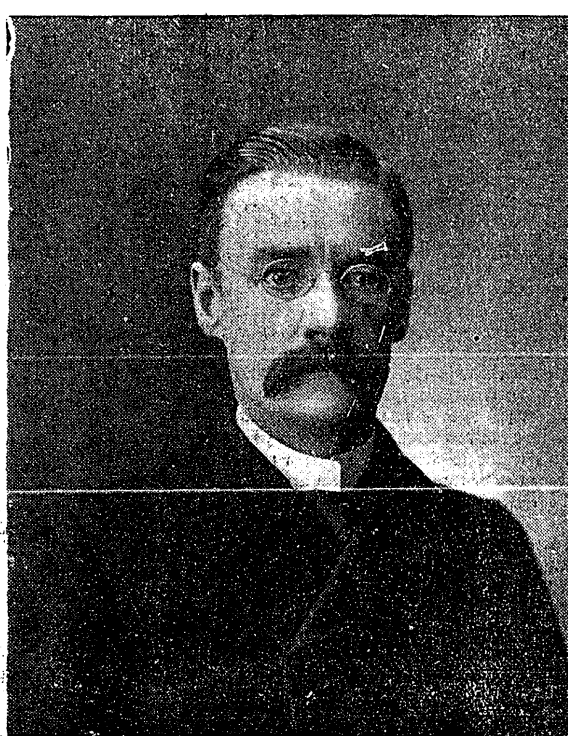
"Don't make bets on the theory that you are going to be elected as a Democratic candidate by Republican votes."

And if your Democratic friend who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and hopes to make his office a foothold for the state Democracy in this county, doesn't believe what you say and wants to be showed,

Show him the Gazette.



E. M. COLLINS,  
Republican Candidate for County Superintendent of Schools.



D. F. LAW,  
Republican Candidate for County Coroner.

## EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ

By Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29.—At 7:12 1/2 o'clock this morning Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this state, showing no particular sign of fear but, in fact, doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people of the good working people, I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair.

A moment later, mumbling through the half-adjusted face straps he said: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Czolgosz retired last night at 10 o'clock and slept so soundly that when Warden Meade went to the cell shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the guard had to shake Czolgosz to awaken him. He sat up on the edge of the cot and made no reply to the warden's greeting of good morning. The prison official took from his pocket the death warrant and read it slowly and distinctly to the assassin, who hardly raised his eyes during the perfunctory ceremony.

Just as the warden stepped away from the cell door Czolgosz called to him and said:

"I would like to talk to the superintendent."

The warden responded:

"He will be down presently."

Then the condemned man rolled over on his cot apparently anxious to sleep again.

At 5:15, however, the guard brought him a pair of dark trousers with the left leg slit so as to allow the free application of the electrode and a light gray outing shirt. He was told to get up and put these on, which he did.

Contrary to the usual custom, he was given a new pair of shoes. When dressed he lay down on the cot again and in this attitude Superintendent Collins found him at 5:30 when he went down to visit him.

The superintendent stood in front of the steel bars and when the guard had called Czolgosz' attention, he said:

"I want to make a statement before you kill me."

"What do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" asked the superintendent.

"I want to make it when there are a lot of people present. I want them to hear me," said the prisoner.

"Well, you cannot," said the superintendent.

an enemy of the good people—of the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word, and he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaw slightly, he mumbled: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back. Warden Meade raised his hand and at 7:12:30 Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tension. For 45 seconds the full current was kept on and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back reducing the current, volt by volt until it was cut off entirely. Then just as it had reached that point he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again, Dr. McDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid, less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned, under direction of Warden Meade, shortly after the execution.

In the interview with Superintendent Collins last night Czolgosz made another explanation of his visit to Chicago just before he went to Buffalo, but later admitted that he had lied. He said that when he reached Chicago a boy whom he did not know, approached him at the depot and handed him a packet of money. He said the money was for use on the Buffalo trip but that he never knew who sent it to him or the identity of the lad who delivered it. He then explained that most of the meetings of anarchists that he attended at Cleveland were held in saloons designated by an anarchist newspaper. Half an hour later, when the superintendent called in the brother-in-law of the prisoner, he brought the subject up and said:

"How about the money you got at Chicago?"

"What money?" asked the prisoner.

"I killed the president because he was

"Why, the money you told me about here, earlier in the evening."

"Did I tell you that? I have forgotten if I did. I did not get any money. If I said so it was not true."

Another demonstration of the many falsehoods told by the prisoner was furnished by Warden Meade. He positively assured Warden Meade that his brother Leon could read and write, in direct contradiction of the oft-repeated claim of the prisoner that he was illiterate.

Naturally, almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed toward discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos E. MacDonald, E. A. Spitzka and Prison Physician Gerin. The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz' mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

The autopsy was completed shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Carlos E. MacDonald of New York and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain."

All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the findings of the examiners.

"John G. Gerin, M. D.  
"Carlos E. MacDonald, M. D.  
"E. A. Spitzka."

The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Meade. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago, under the warden's order, an experiment was made to determine the power of quick lime in the destruction of flesh and bone, which was not satisfactory.

Warden Meade, who conferred with some of the physicians present, determined, in conjunction with Superintendent Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruction of the body and that it was not necessary to use quick lime for that end.

Accordingly, a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was put in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within 12 hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary, a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

"Ticket No. 416 drew the watch. M. F. Warren & Co.

She Didn't Try to Die, Sybil Sanderson Says.

Miss Sybil Sanderson arrived today from Europe to join the Maurice Grau Opera company. Miss Sanderson said she had not been in this country since 1891. She will make her first appearance in Montreal on Thursday in the title role of "Mignon." On October 12 she will sing Juliet in Toronto. Her first appearance in New York will be in the opera, "Thais," when she will sing the title role.

"The story of my attempted suicide in Vienna last January was absurd," Miss

Sanderson said. "I had been ill for some time and could not sleep. My physicians described for me a sleeping potion. On my table were two bottles, identical in appearance, one containing a balsam which I was accustomed to use and the other containing a sleeping potion."

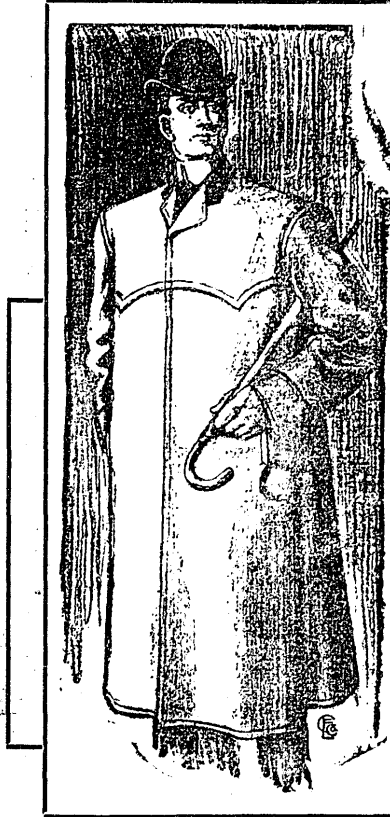
"It was quite late and I had a number of guests in my drawing room. I went to my bedroom and instead of measuring the medicine I put the bottle to my mouth. No sooner had I swallowed the medicine than I discovered my mistake. Even if I had taken the whole of it it would not have resulted fatally. The sensation was

awful, though. It made me deaf for almost two weeks. But the story that I had attempted suicide is simply absurd."

Miss Sanderson was asked regarding the reported romantic attachment for her of the czar of Russia, resulting in jealousy on the part of the czarina.

"I have known the czar for a number of years," she answered. "I knew him before he was crowned. There never was any romantic attachment for me on his part. He treated me with marked respect. And, furthermore, I have always understood that the czar was much in love with his wife." (From a New York Letter.)

## ANOTHER LEADER



A. H. WHAITE & CO.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S CLOTHING AND LIVERY



DIDNOT ACT UNTIL HE WAS READY.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY had a vision so far beyond most other public men that we at times must marvel at his wisdom, as well as at the political skill by which he wrought out his designs. One who can foresee events and yet has not the capacity to assist in bringing them about, or take advantage of them, benefits the world but little. Those who believe that reciprocity as advocated by Mr. McKinley, or as Mr. Roosevelt will probably construe it, means an abandonment of the principle of the tariff, will find himself very much mistaken.

A correspondent in Massachusetts takes us to task for an editorial last week in which we stated that the reasons for an imposition of a tariff tax is first, for protection to infant industries, that labor may be promoted or better paid, second, for the purpose of revenue to maintain the government. He says that we do not know the first principles of protection, but fails to state what other objects there are. The Washington Star has a most readable editorial entitled, "Ready for Reciprocity," which illustrates what we have said above regarding Mr. McKinley's foresight:

A free trade newspaper, in an article on reciprocity, says: "Mr. McKinley finally came around to what he should have advocated years before." Finally? What had the United States to offer in the line of commercial reciprocity years ago? Deliberation was one of Mr. McKinley's strong points. He never moved prematurely, and he never failed to move in time and successfully.

When the Maine was destroyed there was the loudest demand for an immediate declaration of war. Probably no man saw more clearly that war was coming, but few could know so well as the president that the country was not at the moment prepared for war even with a power like Spain. And so he took his own time. He conferred with friends. He argued with the impatient. He alienated a few men, who in their great heat conceived the idea that he was refusing to look the situation in the face. All the time, however, he was clearing the deck for action. When all was ready he announced ready, and the war was over in 90 days. The president had known when to strike better than many of his advisers.

Mr. McKinley had listened for many years to arguments about free trade, and freer trade, and reciprocity, and all that. He was told that protection was a hindrance and not a help in the development of a nation's material resources. Lower the tariff bars and let everybody with stuff to sell come in on their own terms, and we should presently have the greatest country on earth. Keep up the bars, and we should make little if any progress. Mr. McKinley was not convinced. He knew the country was not prepared for any tampering with the bars at all. He therefore continued to advocate protection, knowing full well that in time it would lead up to freer trade through the medium of reciprocity. It was his good fortune to live to see that day dawn, and it was characteristic of the man to speak out as soon as he was convinced that the country was ready for the fray.

How well he would have led us into the new field had he lived we may know from the successful way in which he led us in past engagements.

What we have now to do is to push on in the direction that he marked out. We have assurance from him in his parting message that we are ready for the movement. Many of our industries are firmly established, and our general manufacturing output is so large that new markets, and sales of increased size in old markets, are essential to our national prosperity. The proposition is clear. The details must of course be worked out by experts. We have worked and waited and we are now ready.

THE MEMORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

THIS evening we are to have our local celebration of the millenary of King Alfred. Probably the celebration should have been held last evening, because October 28 is the anniversary of the great king's death. The time for arranging the celebration was short and there were other gatherings in the city already announced that could not be changed. We hope that the attendance will be large because this offers an exceptional opportunity to learn of the pioneer in England's greatness. The celebration is to be held in Perkins hall at the college and there is no charge for admission. An excellent program has been arranged, with addresses by some of the most scholarly men in the city.

All over the land, the past two days have been devoted to commemoration of Alfred the Great. It is a thousand years since he died at Winchester, England. The Society of American Authors arranged the celebrations, and they are now trying to arrange a permanent memorial in the great New York library. The addresses that are delivered this evening are to be placed in the library. At the banquet last evening in New York the guest of honor was the mayor of Winchester.

When Alfred succeeded to the throne of England he found the land little better than a savage state. He led it well advanced in many ways, a united people, able to protect themselves against foreign foes. He was a scholar of much learning for that age as well as a patron of learning. Alfred founded or improved the British navy, he built schools and founded libraries, compiled a code of laws and reformed the administration of justice. He is recognized as the wisest and greatest of the English kings, and well deserves the encomium of the historian Freeman who says:

"A saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a conqueror whose hands were never stained with cruelty, a prince never cast down by adversity, never lifted up to insolence in the day of triumph."

One need not ask why Alfred's millenary should be celebrated in this country. The Anglo-Saxon race owes him a debt of gratitude. Scholars all over the land are uniting at this time in sounding his praises and in studying his works.

It would be a peculiar state of affairs if Admiral Schley lost money for daring to sink the Spanish fleet. It is said that his prize money amounted to \$5,000 and admirers have presented him with a house in Washington that cost \$10,000. The expense of the investigation will be about \$20,000 to him personally.

The Kansas City Star wants the American missionary board to send Carrie Nation to Bulgaria and let the brigands get her. The Kansas people would then give an exhibition of how slowly a ransom fund can be raised. The brigands would soon have her on the bargain counter.

STATUS OF THE BIG DEAL.

THE Springfield Republican comments on the big deal of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific as follows: "President Hill of the Great Northern road, in his annual report just published, makes no allusion to the Northern Pacific Burlington imbroglio, but dwells at some length on the advantages to the Great Northern of its purchase, jointly with the Northern Pacific, of the large Burlington system. These advantages are not made very clear, and the matter is surrounded with much difficulty. In view of the fact that the Burlington road, of all the large systems radiating westward and northward from Chicago, is the most remote from the Northern Pacific roads. It occupies largely an unrelated territory. It has one arm which meets the Great Northern at St. Paul and another arm which touches the Northern Pacific at Billings, Mont. But this is all. The mass of the Burlington mileage is away off to the south in other territory. And yet the price paid for the Burlington is so high that the latter's net income for the last fiscal year—one of extraordinary railway prosperity—will not cover the yearly price payment guaranteed to the Burlington stockholders.

"The Burlington system more naturally goes with the Union Pacific, and the more the tangle over the Northern Pacific purchase is studied the more difficult it is for Wall street to discern a satisfactory way out. It is a deadlock as far from having been broken as ever, apparently. Both parties to the grab for control of Northern Pacific, which brought on the corner and panic of May, went to too great expense in acquiring their holdings lightly to surrender any part of the advantage gained. At the extravagant price paid for the Burlington system the Morgan-Hill interests must have it all to themselves and for their Pacific roads, if they are to obtain any adequate compensation. They cannot afford to share the Burlington traffic, or the smallest part of it, with the Union Pacific.

"On the other hand, the Union Pacific interests, in view of the location of the Burlington in their own and closely adjacent territory, and in view also of the high prices paid for Northern Pacific stock to head off the Burlington absorption, cannot afford to surrender any points gained save for compensation, which the Morgan-Hill interests cannot afford to concede. It appears to be a veritable cul-de-sac into which these giant financial combatants have fallen. Among the ways suggested for their getting out is to break up the Burlington system and divide it between the two transcontinental systems, but this has its objections which are as obvious as those to a joint Union Pacific-Northern Pacific control of the Burlington and division of its through traffic. A settlement of some sort, however, must ensue, and developments in that direction will be watched with the greatest interest in speculative circles."

ABOLISH THE HANDSHAKING.

WHEN Admiral Schley was here a little over two years ago he had just undergone his first great campaign of handshaking. It had racked him worse than the fight at Santiago and his hand was a big, bloated, blue thing that gave him pain when anyone touched it. That is the experience of all public men who have to go through it. We believe that the American people do not want their chief executive trying to attend to business with a hand on him every two or three weeks like a ham. The president may be willing to stand the pain if it gives his fellow citizens any pleasure, but it is not dignified. We expressed the hope that the reception features at Yale's celebration would be modified, and it seems that they were. The New York Evening Post joins in the anti-handshaking protest as follows:

Another reform at New Haven yesterday was the abolition of handshaking at the reception. In this matter, too, President Roosevelt accepted the suggestion of his host and followed the example of President Hadley. But now that the principle has once been established that the president of a university and the president of the United States alike may receive their fellow citizens without the necessity of shaking hands with them, Mr. Roosevelt should live up to it. Only a long-established custom makes this practice seem anything else than the absurd and indefensible fashion that it really is. Unworthy of a community which is civilized. If we were not habituated to it, and if we saw for the first time the chief of a savage tribe subjected to it, we should consider it the essentially barbarous thing it actually is for the first citizen of the republic to have his hand shaken by perfect strangers at the rate of a dozen times a minute, until oftentimes he is subjected to real torture. There is, moreover, as recent experience has shown, an added risk of assassination in the opportunity thus offered a would-be murderer. The only thing to do with public handshaking is to reform it altogether, after the excellent example set yesterday. President Roosevelt will be heartily supported by public sentiment in refusing to submit to it hereafter.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

THE FIGURES below are from the New York Times and may help some of our readers in making an estimate on the coming election in New York city. There is no reason to believe that all of the increased vote this year will go to Tammany, so that a very close election is apprehended. The Times figures are as follows:

In 1897 there were 567,192 voters registered for the mayoralty election, and the total cast was 326,557. The registration this year is 615,054, which indicates a total vote of about 575,000. Mayor Van Wyck received 234,000 votes, while the combined Low and Tracy vote was 250,000.

Tammany is powerful and Mr. Shepard is respectable. The losses which the organization would have incurred for its sins during the past four years will be offset, we may assume, by the independent Democratic votes that will go to Mr. Shepard on account of his respectability. For the purposes of this computation it may be conceded that he will have at least Van Wyck's vote of 234,000. Deducting the scattering and crank vote, the vote to be divided between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low will be 500,000, of which one-half is 250,000. Mr. Shepard must therefore increase Van Wyck's vote by something more than 46,000 in order to be elected. That is to say, substantially all the increase in the vote this year as compared to 1897 must go to him if he is to win.

The sudden death of John Creswell in Denver last week will be heard with regret by all publishers in the state of Colorado. Mr. Creswell was the manager of the Denver Type Foundry company and for 20 years has supplied about all of the printing machinery and stock used in this state. He was always genial and kindly and had the love and respect of all who had ever dealt with him.

THE BANKING TRUSTS.

ONE OF the most interesting addresses before the American Bankers association at the Milwaukee meeting was that of Mr. Charles H. Phillips, who spoke on banking trust companies. The New York Post comments on his address as follows:

Mr. Phillips devoted most of his address to a discussion of the way in which the functions performed in this country by trust companies are fulfilled abroad. The real interest in his remarks lies in their implications, since they serve to point out what peculiar conditions on this side of the Atlantic have brought about the rapid growth of this class of institutions. In Germany, Austria and elsewhere the furnishing of long-time loans is a part of the work of the mortgage banks, which not only supply agricultural credit, but perform also such functions as the receipt, exchange and distribution of securities in cases of organization, reorganization and consolidation of companies. They supply time loans to city borrowers, as well as to farmers. Again, in numerous foreign countries, and particularly in France, municipal bodies like boards of trade and chambers of commerce, take charge of trusts arising out of cases of bankruptcy, receivership and liquidation. But it may be seen from what Mr. Phillips says that there is no country where the services performed by trust companies are so expeditiously and conveniently rendered in all of their aspects as in America. Mr. Phillips' paper is thus another tribute to what has been many times noticed—the ability of our commercial public to adjust itself to conditions, and to evolve automatically those institutions which are elsewhere the outcome of elaborate legal enactment.

PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE.

ELEVEN years ago when James G. Blaine was secretary of state, the first Panamerican conference was held in this country, the representatives of various Latin-American states attending. Very little resulted from that conference, apparently, although it is not always possible to trace causes and results in commercial affairs.

A second conference is now being held in the capital of Mexico. The United States has a large interest in the results of such a conference, while it is undoubtedly the interest, and will be the policy, of the European nations to prevent the extension of our influence south. The South Americans do not trust us very much. Speaking of our interest in the conference the Omaha Bee says:

The present conference is as representative as the first one and it should have a clearer and better understanding of the matters which are to receive consideration, most of which have been largely discussed since the first conference. The preservation of peace between the republics, the recognition of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of differences, the adoption of economic policies with a view to mutual benefit and a common understanding for protection against foreign aggression—these are matters which the conference should be able to promote. If American ideas are to continue to dominate the western hemisphere, if there are to be perpetuated in this portion of the world American principles, the republics must stand together, maintaining friendly relations, cultivating close commercial intercourse and presenting to the world a solid front for the preservation and the advancement of American principles and influence.

WHITE RACES INCREASING.

THE Caucasians are to inherit the earth apparently, if we are to judge by the latest statistics. Sir Robert Giffen recently delivered an address to the section of economics and statistics of the British association for the advancement of science, on the increase of population in Europe and North America during the last century. The advance is enormous and has changed the relations of the world. France is the most backward of all; starting at the head, it has been left far behind; it has only grown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000. Germany has risen from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000, Russia (partly from annexation) from 40,000,000 to 135,000,000. The English population of the British empire from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000, and the United States from rather over 5,000,000 to nearly 80,000,000. Altogether, the growth is, in round numbers, from 170,000,000 to 510,000,000, or the space which at the beginning of the century was occupied by one person must now accommodate three. The white race, then, as a whole, says Sir Robert, "need not trouble itself about either a yellow or a black peril; while in regard to its several members, as France now seems to be stationary, we have to concern ourselves, as far as numerical growth is concerned, only with Germany, Russia and the United States."

LEAVES THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

R. H. W. THOMAS last Thursday resigned the pastorate of the People's church in Chicago. Twenty years ago Dr. Thomas was tried by the Methodists for heresy, and while the things that he said then are heard pretty generally in all pulpits today, it was a great sensation. The People's church was then established. Speaking of his resignation the Inter Ocean says:

Dr. Thomas, when he founded the People's church, was one of the most lovable of all the men in Chicago who spoke from the pulpit. He had the sympathy of thousands of men in other churches who believed there was for him a great field of usefulness in a down-town church. But Dr. Thomas was no Professor Swing.

Assuming to be broad-minded, he contemplated no breadth of vision beyond his own views and opinions. Declining against prejudice, he was violent in his own prejudices, and he drifted further and further from the ideals that made him popular with the thousands who had failed to find what they sought in more orthodox pulpits. He dragged the pulpit to the level of the platform, and failed finally to exert any influence even among the liberal-minded, because he had become a navigator without a chart.

We hope congress will do everything fairly and liberally in paying the doctors and others who attended President McKinley, but it is up to the doctors to be decent. It is said that the bill will amount to \$100,000, McBurney alone having a bill of \$25,000. If the doctors hear some hard talk this winter that is injurious to their professional reputations, it will be because they have not yet announced what killed the president excepting that he was shot.

The Granite Pay Streak has changed its name and is now the Granite Mining Journal. It is a better all-round name.

THE LATE A. L. LAWTON.

ALTHOUGH the friends of Mr. A. L. Lawton knew that he was ill, the announcement of his death comes as a distinct shock to the community. He had left here only a short time ago, apparently in the best of health, they can scarcely believe the sad news. Colorado Springs has lost one of its best citizens. Mr. Lawton came here for reason of health a quarter of a century ago and to this climate he owed the lease of life that was given him. Before coming here Mr. Lawton was engaged in the woolen manufacture in Wisconsin. He engaged in the real estate business here, in which he continued to the time of his death. He was always energetic and enterprising and he is among those to whom Colorado Springs is indebted for its present greatness. He was a shrewd business man but he was always fair and he held the respect and admiration of every one who knew him.

Mr. Lawton was the leader in the enterprise which put West Colorado Springs in the market. It is now one of the best settled portions of the city. About a dozen years ago he joined with the late A. A. McGovney and others in building the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company's street car lines and equipping the road. The enterprise was at least ten years ahead of the city and it was a hard struggle to keep it going. Through his adroit management and care it succeeded, however.

Mr. Lawton was a member of the city council for two terms and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the state school for the blind. In every relation of public life he was as energetic and faithful as in his business relations. He was an indulgent husband and father and a staunch friend. No higher tribute can be paid him.

ADVERTISING OUR WINTER CLIMATE.

ADVERTISING is cumulative in its force. An advertisement of a worthy article floated out grows like a snowball, ever getting larger and larger. The comparison can be continued further. One must always keep pushing the snowball, and one must always be thinking and preparing something new to be a successful advertiser.

In some ways Colorado Springs has been the best advertised city in this country. The work has been done systematically and intelligently. At times the people who were paying for it could not see the immediate benefit, but fortunately they were what is known in the slang of the day as "stayers." The big crowds of people that came here last year were not the result of the accident of an hour.

When the thousands who went with the Epworth league to California insisted on stopping off here for a few hours it was not because they had just heard of Colorado Springs. They had been hearing of it all their lives, reading about it, seeing pictures of it. When they got ready to go to California they wanted to end the ride, but they also held out a part of their money to spend here.

The secretary of the chamber of commerce estimates that 35,000 people were here for a more or less lengthened stay during the three months of summer. How long the average stay was and how much they spent here, it is of course impossible to estimate. The joint agent of the railroads reports that 17,000 tickets were deposited at his office in this city during that time. Last year there were deposited only ten thousand. Now these tickets were only from the east and Missouri river points. Perhaps as many more people came from the north, the south and the west and a great many from the east who did not use the class of tickets that provide for depositing with the agent.

The coming of these people was no accidental thing. No one claims that it was any particular form of advertising that induced any one of them to come. It was the cumulative character of advertising that did the work. Reports of the mines, the climate, the scenery or other things had their effect, until a mass of nearly forty thousand individuals came here to spend their pleasure money.

We want that many people to come again next summer, and more the next, and so on. But we want to do better than that. Colorado is a better place for most people in the fall and winter than it is in the summer and we want people all over the world to know it. They are beginning to know it, too. A greater effort is being made right now than ever before to draw them here in the winter. Secretary McClurg has been working it up and for almost the first time has induced the big roads to issue special advertising on the subject. The first of the books it is proposed to put out in this line have arrived. The book is a D. & R. G. publication and is called "Wintertime in Colorado and Utah."

This new book is like everything that Major Hooper does in advertising—beautiful typographically and instructive. The inks are green and red on a hard-finished paper; thus the handsome half-tone cuts are brought out perfectly. The longest article in it is devoted to Colorado Springs and Manitou. It was prepared by Mr. McClurg with especial care.

The next publication in this line will be issued by the advertising department of the Rock Island, and is now under way. The railroads are able to distribute advertising of this kind to good advantage, and a continued effort along this line will in time result in as large travel during the winter months as in the summer time.

The English have acted like blooming frog eaters in the way they have made a sensation over Buller's statement that he advised General White to surrender Ladysmith. The row has been thoroughly Gallic, and one can hardly read Buller's statement without feeling that perhaps our cousins will be ashamed of the outburst in time. It is quite likely that the war department wanted to get rid of the general and grasped this opportunity to do so. Buller says that he knew fully how hard pressed White was, and that he was compelled to send a message to him that it would take another month before he could possibly relieve the besieged city. He hardly thought White could hold out, and to make it easy for him so that he could say that his superior recommended it, he (Buller) suggested the best way in which he might surrender.

The deer in Colorado and Maine are about holding their own this year. In Maine so far in the open season five men have been killed and three wounded. In nearly every case these have been shot by careless hunters, and some of the injured were farmers working in their fields. In this state the casualties have not been figured, but the deer and elk are all right. The season has been such that they have not been driven down from the high places in large numbers as yet. The hunters do not seek the mountain tops at this season if they can help it, so that the game is having a pretty close season.

General Miles' annual report is favorable to the law which abolished the canteen. He says that the army is just as well off without it. The consensus of opinion among army men has been the other way, but the general's opinion is entitled to weight. There is not much probability of the law being changed at the coming session of congress.

TAMMANY'S PROSPECTUS.

An Organization That Might Be Incorporated and Declare Regular Dividends.

"No doubt, if there were no more criticisms of public affairs than there is of any ordinary financial corporation, a political organization like Tammany would be incorporated, lump its business and declare regular dividends. Tammany could then, as a corporation, would sell high and buy low, and the best way to settle New York's troubles, unless the directors should get to speculating in the stock and run the government as badly as some of the big industrial trusts are run, is in the interest of the stock speculators. As it is, Tammany's plan works very well. The business is divided somewhat as follows:

- VICE.
- "The sale of privileges to violate laws which are incapable of enforcement."
- "(a) Gambling."
- "(b) Policy, which is gambling of a fraudulent kind for the poor."
- "(c) Pools."
- "(d) Prostitution."
- "(e) Other forms of gambling and disorderly conduct."
- "(f) To traffic in liquor 'out of hours'."
- "(g) To use sidewalks for the display and sale of goods; these are often let for nothing or a pittance, in return for political support, and the right to amuse is employed by the business in charge to check the participation of the members of the opposite party."
- "(h) To build and contract work which must be done by the city."
- "(i) To peddle, who have license but must move on."
- "(j) To erect and maintain buildings which do not conform (1) to the building laws, (2) to the health board's sanitary rules."
- "(k) To use docks."
- "(l) To dig up the streets to lay pipes, tracks, etc."
- "(m) Franchises."
- "(n) Supplies to the several departments."

- APPOINTMENTS.
- "(a) New York City spends yearly \$300,000,000 for salaries."
- "(b) Places in private concerns."
- "(c) Jobs in gambling houses and pools."
- "(d) Refereeships and refereeships through the courts."

The McKinleys' Little Girl.

"The National Magazine" has the unique magazine feature of the month. This a portrait of President McKinley's little daughter, Katie, who died at the age of three and a half years. The portrait, which has never before been published, appears on the first page of "The National" for October. "It shows," says "The National," "a sweet, serene little face, with tender, trustful eyes and rosy lips. Rich, wavy hair, parted at the middle, falls down over the shoulders, clad in some of the stuff which is in all her features, the youthful image of her father, blending with his strength something of the subtly sweet grace and charm of her mother. Katie lived to the age of three and a half years. The first child of her parents died at three months; if any photograph of the infant was ever taken it has been held sacred from the world's gaze. Often and often the wish has been expressed that the speaker might see the likeness of 'the president's little girl.' The National is happy to be the means of gratifying that natural and sympathetic desire of the American people."

Persons wishing to obtain a copy of the magazine containing this portrait and fifty pages of other McKinley pictures and well as the portrait of the infant, may obtain it by sending stamps to "The National Magazine," 41 West First street, Boston, Mass.

His Hearse Was a Day.

"Unwent, unhonored and unsung," save for the presence of his two faithful friends, Doctor Gardner and Hon. H. C. Gray, the body of the Hon. William Slade was laid to rest in Woodland cemetery Thursday afternoon.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon an ordinary day entered the gloomy gates of Woodland, bearing a plain black box, which was the remains of one who had served his country as faithfully as any soldier, and whose father, William Slade, was once governor of Vermont. In his day the deceased occupied high positions of trust in the government service. He had been Lincoln having appointed him consul to Nice. This post he held with conspicuous ability, and again when he was appointed consul in Belgium by Grover Cleveland, he displayed the same honorable fidelity to duty. He was a accomplished scholar, and after he had retired from active life he made many contributions to literature that showed the stuff he was made of and stamped him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Long ago he studied law and practiced in Cleveland, and was once elected to the legislature from this district.

Attaches of the cemetery say that it was one of the most pathetic sights they had ever witnessed to see the remains of this man who had once been so honored by his country and his fellow citizens, with only a day for a hearse, being borne to his last resting place. Without song or without service, he was laid away, the two friends of all whom he had known during his days of affluence being the sole mourners. The dead leaves that fluttered from the trees above were the only tributes. His only monument was the record of a well-spent life and his eulogy remained in the hearts of his friends.

He was born at Middlebury, Vt., in 1818, but had lived in Painesville for many years. He died after a short illness in the New Covles house, in Painesville, Wednesday. He left relatives in the east, who were informed of his death.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Official Life of Mrs. Roosevelt. While the things that Mrs. Roosevelt must do are few in number and simple, the things she must not do are many, and sometimes real deprivations. But as all etiquette is really common sense applied to small things, these restrictions in effect make her position far easier in the end. She can attend few private entertainments—so few that it practically shuts her out of general society. Mrs. Harrison, during her stay in the White house, went to not more than half a dozen private parties. Mrs. Cleveland scarcely exceeded that number. Mrs. McKinley never went to any. The official dinners given by the cabinet officers to the president and his wife are necessarily dull, being made up of the same small and intimate circle, meeting on that occasion in the most ceremonious manner.

Mrs. Roosevelt is prohibited by custom, as the president is, from entering the house of any ambassador or envoy whatever, any premises being, technically, foreign ground. If she goes to the theater she must sit in a lower box. She may go to out ball in a year—the annual annual ball—when, if disposed, she may walk through two or three quadrilles. But if she should venture to dance a round if she should venture to appear in a carriage sitting anywhere else than in the left-hand corner of the back seat if the president is with her, or the right-hand corner if he is not with her.—(Exchange.)



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# AGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

quest. But they went still further. They enlisted the active support of their friends on the committee, and when the resolution was introduced it received every vote in the committee. It is probable that the only two women suffragists in the convention are Delegates Hubard and Miller, the latter being President of the Bachelors' club of the convention.

The Richmond Leader says: It is said that the women of Virginia were directly responsible for the unanimous vote by which the suffrage committee invited Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, to make an address before that body. The women of Virginia may have anything they want. If Mrs. Catt and her associates desire to introduce female suffrage in this state, they should do missionary work among the women of the state rather than among the men.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly," is all right to best of his self. "Friendly," still, the best way of making friends is to be about making them want to know you. Let them see that you have some good of their people their own aim; and so the friend of the woman's movement today seems to be in very good "the far sum" of all that thousand years' tradition of civility."—(The Englishwoman's Review.)

At the great mass meeting in the interests of good government lately held in Philadelphia—a meeting so crowded that twenty thousand people were turned away from the doors—Senator James Emery said:

In casting my eye over this audience I find that there are about as many ladies as there are gentlemen in it. (A voice: "Well, they ought to vote.") Just here I want to take up the four minutes of your time to give my reasons why they should vote.

I was taken from my home in 1867 a sick man, taken to Colorado Springs, lay on my back more than four weeks, and finally I was able to rise. My wife ordered a carriage, and she said: "This is election day in Colorado. I very much desire to go to the several polling places and witness the way in which ladies and gentlemen vote. I will drive to 14 different polling places, and describe a room 15 or 20 feet square, more or less, carpeted, with chairs set about the walls. The father, the mother, the sister, the brother, the uncle and aunt were there, perhaps the wife a Republican, the husband a Democrat, the father a Republican and the son a Populist, but they were all there."

Under the constitution of Colorado a woman has an equal right with a man in every particular, and what I witnessed that day in my travels opened my eyes to the necessity of giving the women a chance in Pennsylvania. I am sorry that in the convention of the so-called Union party today they did not incorporate in their resolutions a plank granting the franchise to women in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. If they had the right to vote, I do not believe that you would be called here tonight to regulate the affairs of the city of Philadelphia.

"No better state exists in the union than those where the woman has a right to vote. We have three of them (four) and we ought to have more. It is the duty, I believe, of every man and woman to preach to the end that it is woman may have the equal right with her husband or her son to vote."—(The Woman's Journal, Oct. 19, 1901.)

There are memorable moments in the world's story and in the lives of men, moments which show a grand unity in the drama of nations. In such a moment we are living now. In the year 1901, the opening weeks of which saw the inauguration of a new president, passing away of the sovereign of deathless memory, under whose reign that empire had expanded with a new and mighty growth, states, vigorous offshoots of their mother-land, and protection for the vessel and all on board as she pronounced the benediction.

There was a man who saw God face to face. He stood by Dr. Jordan at a service on the steamer Sierra in the mid-ocean at perhaps the most remarkable mingling of religious faiths in history. The sermon was preached by a Jewish Rabbi, the Psalms were read by a Catholic priest, a Salvation Army leader gave the Bible reading and Mrs. Brachman, a Buddhist, invoked divine guidance and protection for the vessel and all on board as she pronounced the benediction.

There was a man who saw God face to face. His countenance and vestments evermore glowed with a light that never shone before. Saving from him who saw God face to face.

And men anear him for a little space. Were sorely vexed by the unwanted light. They bore his body to a mountain height. And nailed him to a tree, then went their way. And he rested not nor said they nay. Because he had seen God face to face.

There was a man who saw God face to face. And over as he walked from day to day. The deathless mystery of being lay Plain as the path before him face to face. And each deep life inscription could be traced.

When men had fought and loved and fought again; How in lone anguish souls cried out in pain. How each green foot of sod from sea to sea Was red with blood of men slain wantonly. With all the haste and rush and fever pain.

The sordid walk and talk of squalid men. He saw the vision changeless as the stars. And shone through temple gate or prison bars. Through all the meanness of man's life that is. The vision of man's life that is to be.

So when anear him for a little space. Men whom the light did blind rose angrily. And nailed his body to the cruel tree. He did resist them not nor say they nay. For earth's one secret place before him lay.

And in man's life he saw God face to face.

Had Seen God Face to Face.

Black satin three-quarter coat with sable collar, guantlet cuffs and revers. Bands of black ribbon velvet.

Had Seen God Face to Face.

Had Seen God Face to Face.

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# CONCERNING FASHIONS

THE velvet girl is the girl of the autumn. Velvet is decidedly the vogue for entire gowns, coats, skirts, waists, separate skirts and hats. It is to be velvet year without doubt. The velvet gown trimmed is to be the novelty of all.

So many and so varied are the velvets and velveteens which the shops are showing that a woman may actually have a velvet gown for every time of day this autumn and not only have the happy consciousness of knowing that each gown is suited to the occasion, but that in no respect will they even show the slightest family resemblance to one another. There are fancy velvets, dotted and striped, and plain velvets in lovely shades. Velvets with exquisite patterns woven and printed, velvets with insets of lace, velvets with the design embroidered in the chenille and silk threads, and still others which here and there show a gleam of gold or a thread of silver.

It is the long coat that leads the procession. The coat which is only a temptation and snare to the woman whose purse will allow her but one coat for the season but a coat, as the new models show it, marvellously lovely. It is made with the sleeve strikingly wide at the wrist. The pagoda and the old-fashioned dolman sleeves are both seen on these new long coats. It is either a loose or

ered designs in Russian colorings show much white as the background, and the white velvet and white plush, once coats are among the loveliest fashion creations of the year.

Theatrical coats three-quarter length and loose fitting are fashionable, made of white cloth with appliques of pale-tinted cloth in medallion effects.

The glove with the gauntlet cuff is one of the fall novelties. The cuff comes in the same shade or in a contrasting shade from the glove, and is detachable—you can wear it or not, as you choose. The cuffs are known as the admiral gauntlet and they fasten and are attached to the glove with invisible clasps. Some are made of cloth and some of castor. You can buy them trimmed with silver or gold braid, or just edged with rows of machine stitching. They are also further ornamented with two good looking and good sized buttons.

Gray gloves plique sewn are novel and attractive with a gauntlet cuff or gray castor band with two rows of silver braid and having two silver buttons as an extra decoration. Gray gloves are also fashionable when worn with the gauntlet cuff in scarlet or blue cloth.

Long gloves both in suede and glass kid are more in favor than ever, owing to the vogue of the elbow sleeve. The newest long glove, both in suede and shoulder length, laces at the wrist. There's novelty for you. The lacing begins at the wrist and is at the

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# HOME-HOLD HINTS

LIGHT and ventilation are prime requisites of a well equipped laboratory. A professor of chemistry of more than national repute proudly extolled a newly erected laboratory which he had planned for light and ventilation of any building in the kind of the country. So writes an authority on household economics.

His words have often been recalled by the striking contrast to these conditions apparent in most of the laboratories; in other words by the dark, ill-ventilated quarters wherein are prepared the products on which family life and well-being depend. Few householders think of their kitchen as laboratories, but considering the chemical processes and experiments which go forward therein, they are entitled to the more scientific name.

A kitchen is a complex, humming, prosaic, even vulgar to many women who in most respects are practical and sensible. This attitude of mind may explain why women as a class are so much in need of a laboratory, construction, arrangement and furnishing of food to life, and its wholesome preparation have been so little considered in the past, but the effect of unsanitary conditions upon it has been too lightly regarded. Until unhappy experience shows the evils of defective ventilation and insufficient light, many are indifferent to the needs of the kitchen in these respects.

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The kitchen, in



*(continued)*







# DR. JOSLIN

**Is the Most Economical**  
Greater in leavening strength, a spoon-ful raises more dough, or goes further. Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs. While it actually costs less to make a batch of biscuit with the Price Baking Powder than with the so-called cheap powder, there is the additional advantage of better and more healthful food.

Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago.  
Note:—Alum powders should not be used, no matter how cheap they are. They induce dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney trouble.

## NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

**MONUMENT**  
Mrs. Margaret Woodworth is at home again. She will ship her household goods this week and begin his work in the Western Presbyterian church. Pueblo, on next Sunday, November 2. Dr. Boyle will ship his household goods this week and begin his work in the Western Presbyterian church. Pueblo, on next Sunday, November 2.

**NEW YORK MONEY.**  
New York, Oct. 30.—Money market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

**CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**  
Chicago, Oct. 30.—Grain market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

**CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.**  
Chicago, Oct. 30.—Cattle market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

**DRY GOODS CO.**  
The Joslin  
Twenty departments.  
the largest mail order house in the west. Established 1872.  
Let us tell you how we are doing. Send us your list of goods and we will mail you free our Fall Catalogue and our Special Bargain Lists.  
We Pay the Freight  
Your Name  
on our Mail Order List. Send it to us now.  
Fall Catalogue  
and our Special Bargain Lists  
We Pay the Freight  
Your Name  
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# BAKING POWDER

**EASTERN MARKETS**  
Miss Helen Jamison, the Amo...  
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# DO YOU WONDER

**YOU CANNOT BEAT THESE PRICES:**  
We are showing hundreds of...  
The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

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# POLIN'S

**WOMEN'S HATTER AND CLOTHIER EXCLUSIVELY.**  
118 SOUTH TEJON STREET.  
Our trimmed hats this season have...  
The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call. The market was quiet. Government bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

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"I had long suffered from indigestion," writes G. A. LeDeis, Cedar Rapids, Mo. "Like others, I tried many preparations but never found anything that did me good until I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One bottle cured me. My friend who had suffered similarly I persuaded to use the Kodol Dyspepsia cure. He is gaining fast and will soon be able to work. Before he used Kodol Dyspepsia cure indigestion had made him a total wreck. Hefey-Arculari Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Third street."







**STATE BOARD TO THE RESCUE.** What should and without a doubt will prove to be one of the most severe blows dealt any man running for office in this county struck Matthew J. Layden, a Populist, who is running on the Democratic ticket for assessor of El Paso county, yesterday.

The Colorado state board of equalization, a fusion board made up of members of Layden's own party and its affiliated parties has stepped in between the assessor of this county, who is no other than the same Matthew Layden who is now a candidate for reelection, and the tax-payers of the county, to save the latter from injustice and wrong at the hands of the former.

C. W. Crocker, auditor of the state, has notified the board of county commissioners of El Paso county that the county's assessed valuation as returned to the state for the purposes of state taxation has been cut down by the state board of equalization by ten per cent.

This is one of the first instances on record where such a thing has happened.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that any man who has cost the tax-payers of this county so much more than their proportional share of the state taxes that the state board of equalization, composed of members of his own party, should blithely read the figures that he has given and refuse to assess state taxes against El Paso county on the basis of those figures, should be posing before the people of this same county as a candidate for the votes of the people for another term?

The valuation of El Paso county for the purpose of state taxation according to the figures of Assessor Layden, is about \$40,000,000.

The state board of equalization, in considering the matter of levying the state taxes, regards this valuation as excessive and cuts it down ten per cent, which will make the valuation for purposes of taxation approximately \$36,000,000.

El Paso county tax-payers will find some interesting and valuable reading in a comparison of the returns made to the state by assessors of the different counties of the state. A year ago the assessment for state taxes was based upon a one-third valuation of the

property in the county. In El Paso county the valuation on the one-third basis was about \$13,000,000. The valuation in Pueblo county was approximately \$18,500,000. The valuation of Arapahoe county was approximately \$30,000,000.

This year the valuation of El Paso county, on the full valuation basis, goes to \$40,000,000, that of Pueblo goes to \$20,000,000 and that of Arapahoe goes to \$130,000,000.

The state board of equalization, however, thinks that El Paso's assessor is rubbing it into the tax-payers of his county a little too hard, and has cut the figures as stated.

The tax-payers of El Paso county who do not want to depend upon a Populist board of equalization to save them from the injustice and inequity of a Populist assessor will certainly refuse to vote for the same assessor again.

**OTIS PLACE BECOMES**

**THE "NORDRACH RANCH."** Dr. J. E. White, Dr. A. J. Crane and Mrs. M. E. Harper have leased the Otis house and property at Austin Bluffs and hereafter it will be known as the "Nordrach Ranch," where the "Pure Air Treatment for Consumptives" will be practiced.

This is an experiment which is believed by prominent citizens of Colorado Springs to be a very good thing. The Colorado atmosphere is acknowledged to be unexcelled for the treatment of consumptives and the German method of fresh air and over-feeding is to have a practical trial in Colorado Springs, where the conditions are most favorable.

Dr. White was seen about the new venture last night and spoke as follows:

"It is largely an experiment with us and we do not know yet whether it will succeed or not. We do not doubt that the fresh air and good feeding treatment will result in building up consumptives and making them better but there is some question as to whether the proposition to support an institution of this kind will be a success along the lines of paying its way.

"I think there is a demand for it in this city and we have decided to try it. We will conduct the ranch along the lines of the Nordrach treatment in Ger-

many and intend to give our patients pure air and lots of good, wholesome food. Prominent gentlemen of the city are interested in the venture and will watch it closely and if it proves a success there are those in Colorado Springs who will go in with us to get the ranch endowed so that poor people can get the benefit of it. At first, of course, we will have to confine ourselves to the class of consumptives who can pay for the treatment."

The idea of those who are starting the ranch is to place sanitary tents all over the property and make the patients live out doors. In Germany it has been found that there are but 7 per cent. of the consumptives who cannot stand outdoor tent living in the summer time and only 8 per cent who cannot stand such treatment in the winter time.

The idea is a new one in Colorado Springs although it has been tried successfully in Germany. A lease for a year and a half has been taken upon the Otis house and grounds. Twelve sanitary tents have been ordered. Work will be begun today, cleaning up the house and getting into shape, and the ranch will be opened for patients on November 1.

It is the intention to make the patients sleep out of doors in tents. They will also be made to eat as much wholesome food as possible. Mrs. Harper will be business manager of the ranch and will supervise the culinary department herself. The ranch will be stocked with Jersey cattle and pure milk will be one of the chief features. The Otis house has 24 rooms and is thoroughly modern. It will be used as headquarters. There is a fine billiard room there and other forms of amusement will be provided. A carriage will be kept at the barn and will make at least one trip a day to the city. A nurse and doctor will be in the house at all times. There will be men engaged to take care of the tents and to light fires every morning before the patients rise. Those who desire to keep horses out there can go as the barn will be amply large.

The experiment of the "Nordrach Ranch" will be watched with interest. The ranch is named after Dr. Nordrach, who first introduced the pure air treatment into Germany.

## MAKING BRICK

**NEAR THE MINES.**

**New Plant Is Being Installed North of the City.**

One of the largest brick-making plants in Colorado is being installed near the Pike View coal mine by the Pike's Peak Brick company. The company is composed of local capitalists and will be incorporated within a few days. The men interested are said to be those owning most of the stock in the El Paso Gas and Oil company. The oil well of the latter company is about a mile west of the site of the new brick yards.

Colorado Springs has several well equipped brick yards, but the demand for brick in this vicinity, due principally to the dearth of material for building purposes, has made a number of capitalists think that another plant is needed. The new plant will produce buff brick, a new product in this vicinity. The clay which overlies the coal beds of the north of the city is said to be excellent material for buff brick.

The plant will cost over \$25,000 and all the machinery has been purchased. Some of it is on the ground and it will not be long before the kilns will be built. Mr. Griffin, of Griffin, Ill., is superintending the erection of the plant. He has been in the brick making business for 20 years and came here two weeks ago to take charge of the affairs of the Pike's Peak Brick company.

## QUICK TRIP IN AN OLDS AUTO.

Mr. Fred Patee of Indianapolis, Ind., and A. S. Blake of this city made a remarkable trip with a motorcycle yesterday from Denver to this city. Mr. Patee has a national reputation as a chauffeur of much skill and daring, and the trip was undertaken on a venture some wager with some Denver people. Mr. Patee had never been over this road with an automobile, and while he understood a machine as well as any one could, it was considered a daring hazard to try a new machine over this road. Mr. Blake had purchased the machine in Denver, an Olds model, made in Detroit, and as he was in some

predicament as to the management of it, Mr. Patee volunteered to give him the first lesson on the trip from Denver to Colorado Springs.

"Except for the terrible sand hills, the trip was an ideal one," said Mr. Patee yesterday. "In spite of the sand, though, we made pretty good time and never once did we have to get out to tow the machine as my friends in Denver predicted that we would. I am told that this is the first time that an automobile has been able to make this trip so successfully. We left Denver yesterday at about 11 o'clock and stopped for luncheon at Littleton. At about 2 o'clock we left for Colorado Springs. As we did not know the road very well, we remained for the night at Larkspur, and started early in the morning for Colorado Springs, arriving here about 11. Of course, we were considerably handicapped, as this was a new machine that had never been out of the shops until this trip. At Littleton we had to stop to oil the machine, fill it up with gasoline, and otherwise we had to proceed rather cautiously. No, we did not try to make a record at speed."

"The roads in the vicinity of Colorado Springs are ideally built for automobile driving. The streets are wide and the miles of natural roadway that lie around this city will make these machines very popular. Yes, I think it probable that in time automobiles will become as popular as bicycles are now and that the prices will diminish very perceptibly."

Mr. Patee is connected with the Patee Manufacturing company and in the capacity Mr. Patee has built a number of machines and has perfected a number of mechanical improvements. He is an ardent chauffeur. Mr. Blake will handle the Olds automobiles hereafter. The machine which was brought down from Denver is one of the handiest in the city. It is rather small and compact, and is as graceful looking as an automobile can be. Mr. Blake will use it about town.

## OPENING OF VICTOR LINE

**WILL BE DELAYED.** The Short Line's Victor terminal will not be opened next Friday, as was in-

tended. The work of grading the yards along the Florence & Cripple Creek tracks to Diamond avenue has been delayed, but it is thought that the line will be opened for passenger traffic to about the end of next week.

The grading at the Victor terminal includes the removal of part of the big dump of the Strong mine from the right of way. This has been found to be a bigger job than was anticipated, and for that reason the opening of the line has been delayed. The line has been completed from Cameron, where it diverges from the Cripple Creek line to the Victor yards and ore has been hauled from the Victor mines for some time.

By the time the terminal is finished a temporary depot will be ready for use and passenger trains will be run immediately over the division. For a time Victor passengers will be transferred from the Cripple Creek line at Cameron to another train. A better arrangement will be made later.

The officials of the Short Line have not yet made any arrangements for the formal opening of the Victor line, but as soon as the date is decided upon plans for the event will be made.

## STRANGE END OF A

**FALCON RANCHMAN.**

Richard Hopkins, an old and well-known ranchman residing in the vicinity of Falcon, was found dead Friday afternoon in the cave-in ruins of a well near his home. Just when the death occurred, or how will probably always remain an uncertain conjecture.

For the past ten years Mr. Hopkins lived on his ranch about two and a half miles south of Falcon. Last Sunday was the last time that he was seen alive. Toward the latter part of the week, the neighbors became somewhat inquisitive over the disappearance of the old man, and his brother-in-law, also missing him, immediately instituted a search. The neighbors helped him but no trace could be found until they came near the well just back of the house where it was noticed that something unusual had occurred. The well was caved in, the entire frame

**Some Coffees are Glazed** with a cheap coating. If glazing helps coffee why aren't the high-priced Mochas and Javas glazed also?

**Lion Coffee** is not glazed. It is perfectly pure and has a delicious flavor.

The sealed package insures you quality and freshness.

having fallen to the bottom and on top of this loose earth was piled to the level of the ground above. The first alarming conjectures of the searching party were soon confirmed as the men dug around the well and found the body of Mr. Hopkins at the bottom. The theory is that Mr. Hopkins went to the well some time Sunday or Monday morning, and the frame of the well gave way beneath him and he was precipitated to the bottom, the earth burying him, thus strangling him.

The deceased was well known here. He came to this country from Wales a number of years ago, and is of good family. He was never married and always lived alone on his ranch. Mrs. Thomas Gwillim, R. J. and Thomas Gwillim are related to him, and accompanied Coroner Law to Falcon yesterday. The funeral arrangements had not been made last night.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite cough cure. Hefley-Archard's Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon street.

# GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

## Slaughter Sale Began Monday. Shoes at Your Own Price.

### Every Shoe Must Be Sold in 30 Days

We have been given notice that, on account of re-building, we will have to vacate our present location, and have decided, therefore, to retire from the shoe business in Colorado Springs.

Our loss will be your gain, and we have decided to sell our entire

### \$15,000 Stock of Shoes

regardless of cost or anything else.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE,

## W. L. Douglas

Famous \$3.50 Shoes

### UNION MADE

Best in the World for Men.

You can come here and get the best shoe made in the world

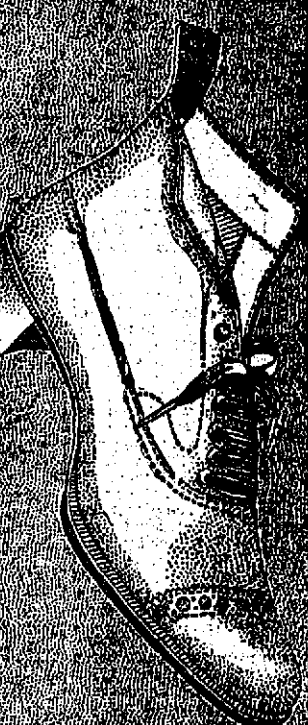
### At Your Own Price

We positively will not reserve even one pair, as we mean exactly what we say—intend to give the buying public the greatest opportunity to buy at their own price ever offered in Colorado Springs.

We will not even reserve a pair of shoe strings.

EVERY PAIR AT YOUR OWN PRICE

ORIGINAL PRICE \$3.50



Best Shoe on Earth at Your Own Price

Every Pair must be Sold in 30 Days



Every Dollar's Worth of our

## \$15,000

Stock of

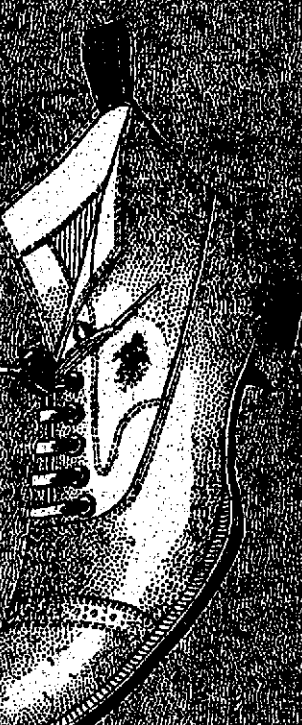
# SHOES

Must be Sold in

## 30 Days

ORIGINAL PRICE \$3.50

SALE PRICE YOUR OWN PRICE



Every Pair Must Go in 30 Days

Get Shoes at Your Own Price

## Ladies' and Children's Shoes

We have a complete line Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes that are included in this sale.

We have all sizes, and can fit every one.

## Every Shoe in This Store Must Be Sold in 30 Days

Our large line of Men's Shoes consist of the following standard brands:

W. L. Douglas famous hand-sewn shoe; the Crown, union-made, guaranteed; the Hannan Regent Shoe; Noyes-Norman Shoes; Desnoyer's Shoes; Griffith's Shoes, and a complete line of

Overshoes, Alaskas, Rubbers, Rubber Boots, etc.

If you miss this sale, you will be the loser, not us, as someone else will benefit by our loss.

## A FULL LINE OF GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES

Our line of Gentlemen's Buck and Hog Skin Gloves and Calf Skin Mittens are complete, and are booked to go in this sale at YOUR OWN PRICE. Price...

## 25 CENTS UP

# W. J. NESBITT, 12 East Huerfano St.



## DEMOCRATS WHO WANT TO TO BE SHOWED

There is no doubt that the Democratic leaders and especially the Democratic candidates know a good thing when they see it, and are ready to hang on to it as long as they can get any basis of support from the voters.

So far as the principles are concerned, the Democratic party is like the snakes.

Just now it is shedding time.

The principles that served as a garment in 1896 have been scattered to the four winds; those of 1900 have been discarded except in a few scattered spots, and the crop of 1904 hasn't begun to grow yet.

Of the six next Democrats you may chance to meet, a full half-dozen will have distinct and different ideas of the objects, purposes, plans and intentions of the party. But all will agree that wherever there is an office with a fair living salary attached to it, a Democrat ought to occupy it, and if that noble purpose can be accomplished by Republican votes, so much the better.

Principles, according to the Democratic idea, are political capital—trading material which may serve a useful purpose, and may be sold, traded or given away as occasion serves.

No Democrat was ever miserly in the disposition of his political principles, and that is one reason why the party has to get a new set every four years.

But to get back to the candidates.

The Democratic office seeker knows a good thing when he sees it and is willing to stay with it.

There's Layden, for instance, who came to Colorado Springs to live some years ago because the Populists of Cripple Creek gave him a job at the county seat. Two years later he was a candidate for re-election and pulled through on account of personal pledges and support that had nothing to do with general politics. Now he is a candidate again and he will no doubt keep on being a candidate so long as his party is willing to subscribe to his own belief that no one but Matt Layden can pull the assessor's office for the Democrats in El Paso county.

And there's Hubbard, who is a candidate for re-election as judge of the county court and for reappointment as clerk of the county clerk, also. Just at present Judge-Clerk Hubbard is kept busy explaining to his numerous friends that the law permits him to hold both these offices. Probably it does, for we have not yet fallen so low in this county that a judge of the county court will willfully and deliberately violate the law, even though he be a Populist. But whatever may be the letter of the law, its obvious purpose was to permit the judges to act as clerks only in the smaller counties, in such for instance as those for which it is provided that the county judge shall receive at least \$500 a year salary. It is an old law that gives judges power to serve as their own clerks, while the newer law provides that in counties of the first class (Arapahoe) the judge shall receive a salary of \$5,000 and shall be allowed a further sum of \$3,000 for his chief clerk, while in counties of the second class (El Paso and Pueblo) he shall receive a salary of \$5,000, but the compensation of the clerk and other employees shall be a charge upon the county judge and shall be paid out of the salary allowed him and not otherwise. Judges of the counties of the fifth class are allowed only \$1,200 and it is further provided that the county commissioners, as the salary of the judges is paid out of fees collected in the clerk's office, shall pay the judges enough from the county treasury to make a total salary of \$500 per annum. And it is further provided that judges of the third, fourth and fifth class counties may practice law while in office, while those of the first and second class may not do so. Evidently the provision that judges may serve as their own clerks was one of those intended to help out the judges of the smaller counties and it was not intended to be used as an excuse for a judge of one of the leading counties of the state to hold two offices.

The mere fact that Judge-Clerk Hubbard finds it necessary to explain that his acts are not a violation of the law is itself a sufficient proof that the act is not one that commends itself to the general sentiment of his associates.

# HEART TO HEART POLITICS

## AND WHAT REPUBLICANS SHOULD SHOW THEM.

One more evidence of the ability of the Democratic office holder to take everything that comes his way.

One of the bills passed by the late fusion legislature was what is known as the reapportionment bill. The object of this bill was to distribute the senators and representatives in the state legislature among the various counties. The object of the fusion majority in the late legislature was to do this in such a way as to disfranchise Republican counties by making districts so that the Democratic majority in one county would offset and another the Republican majority in another. El Paso county, for instance, was not considered to be worthy of a representative or a senator in the legislature, although this county was and is first in enterprise, second in wealth and influence in the state, and third in population. Because El Paso was known to be a Republican county, the fusion legislature deliberately set to work to disfranchise it and to arrange matters so that if this county did have a senator or representative, he would belong to the minority party, and would be chosen for the El Paso Democrats by a convention in which the majority of the delegates were from the Cripple Creek district. The Cripple Creek Democrats might, if they chose to do so, select a Democrat from El Paso county to sit in the legislature, but the fusion majority in the legislature intended to pass a law that would shut out all Republicans of this county from the legislature, and make it an impossibility for the majority of our citizens to be represented there, and that fusion majority did pass a law under which no El Paso county Democrat can serve either as representative or senator, until he shall have first obtained the approval and permission of the Democrats of Cripple Creek.

One of the representatives who voted for this iniquitous, unjust and outrageous piece of political wrongdoing, by means of which El Paso county is disfranchised so far as the fusion legislature could accomplish it, was Charles S. Sprague, of Colorado Springs, and it is presumably as a reward for this service to his fellow citizens of El Paso county that this same Sprague, formerly a Republican, then a Silver Republican and now a candidate upon a straight Democratic ticket, seeks an election to the office of county clerk of El Paso county, by the help of the votes of Republicans who are being asked to vote for him because he is not so very much of a Democrat after all.

And the Democrats who are seeking election by means of Republican votes seem to think it a very small matter, before election, that a Republican should for motives of personal friendship, or because the candidate is "good fellow," or for some other reason lay aside party loyalty and help a Democrat into office.

"Of course the county is Republican," says one of them on the street, "and just between you and me, I'm not sorry. But though I am running on a Democratic ticket, I am not so much of a Democrat after all. I was a Republican once, and nobody knows what I will be a year from now. A great many Democrats are going to vote for my Republican opponent, and whatever you may do about the rest of the ticket, vote for me."

And then if this talk succeeds, the next day after the election you will read in one of the Democratic newspapers, here or in Denver:

"The Democrats of El Paso county succeeded in electing the head of the ticket, Mr. Sprague, Goddard, Layden, Hubbard, the candidate for clerk, sheriff, assessor, judge, commissioner, coroner, or constable, Bennett, Hill, or Noxon, while the Republicans carried the rest of the ticket by greatly reduced pluralities. Democrats are much encouraged by this victory in the strongest Republican county of the state, and the

result will have an important bearing on the state campaign next year."

And then the Republican voter who has listened not wisely but too much will wake up.

To put the issue of the present campaign squarely before the voters in its simplest form.

Do the Republican voters of El Paso county believe in Republicanism?

If they do, that settles it.

Republicanism consists in voting the Republican ticket, and in doing what is right and reasonable to promote the success of that party and the furtherance of its principles.

There may be times when there are other things more important than the support of the party to which the Republican has given his allegiance.

This year is not one of them.

Messrs. Reed, Pollen, Collins and Law have already made most satisfactory records as county officers, and the men who have been nominated as their associates on the ticket are of the same quality.

If you are a Republican and believe in Republicanism;

If you stand in politics for Protection and Prosperity;

If you are a McKinley and Roosevelt Republican;

If you are a Reed, Pollen, Collins and Law Republican;

If you believe in the continuance of Republican supremacy in the nation;

If you hope for the re-establishment of Republican supremacy in the state;

If you want Republican principles observed in county affairs;

If you believe in good government in the county, and in keeping our community free from the evils that have followed wherever Democracy has gained ascendancy;

There is every reason this year why you should vote the Republican ticket straight without a change or omission, and there is no good reason whatever why you should not do it.

If you have a friend who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he comes to you, knowing you to be a Republican, and says:

"I want you to vote for me not because I am a Democrat, but because I am your friend, and because while I am running on a Democratic ticket, I am not so much of a Democrat after all, and I think much more of McKinley and Roosevelt than I did last summer, and I think most of the Democratic candidates will be beaten except myself, and I have been a pretty decent fellow, and I am rather ashamed upon the whole of the political company I am keeping, and I don't just know what my political principles are, and perhaps if the truth were told my political principles are not so much different from yours, and I want your vote even though you are a Republican."

You say to him:

"Be honest."

"I hate a coward, political or otherwise."

"If you have any political principles, whatever they are, stand up for them."

"Don't beg for Republican votes on the ground that you are not as much of a Democrat as the other fellows on your ticket."

"Don't ask your personal friends to sacrifice their political principles in order to help you to a political office, which will be used to strengthen your party."

"Don't imagine that Republican voters this year are in a temper to be either bamboozled or lured."

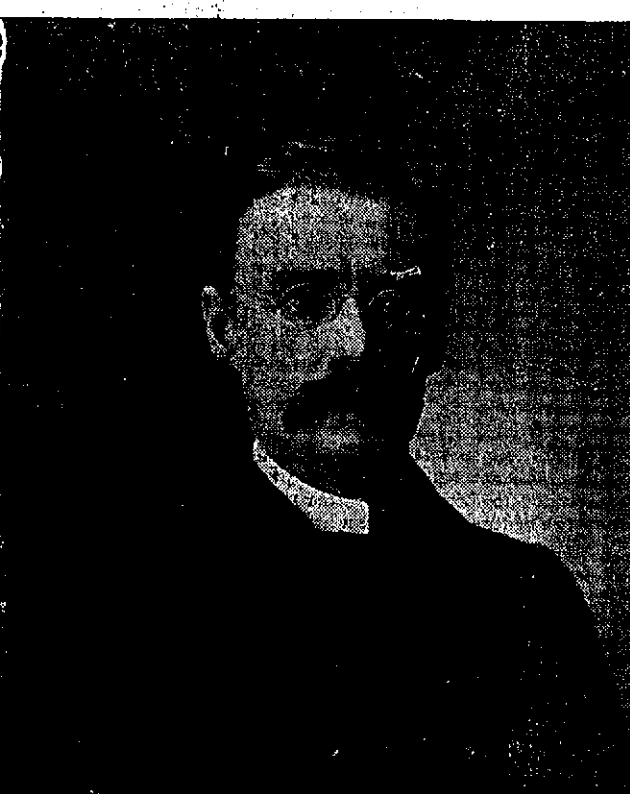
"And if you value the good advice of a sincere friend,

"Don't make bets on the theory that you are going to be elected as a Democratic candidate by Republican votes."

And if your Democratic friend who is a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and hopes to make his office a foothold for the state Democracy in this county, doesn't believe what you say and wants to be showed, Show him the Gazette.



E. M. COLLINS,  
Republican Candidate for County Superintendent of Schools.



D. F. LAW,  
Republican Candidate for County Coroner.

## EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ

By Associated Press.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 23.—At 7:12 o'clock this morning Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this state, showing no particular sign of fear but in fact, doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair because he was an enemy of the good people of the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair. "You are here to witness the legal death of Leon Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve absolute silence in the death chamber, no matter what may transpire. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

The prison physician, Dr. Gerin and Dr. Carlos F. McDonald of New York, took a position to the left of the chair. Warden Meade stood directly in front, and Electrician Davis retired to the little room containing the electrical switchboard. Thayer gave the signal and the current was turned through the electric lights, flooding the chamber with brilliant light and dramatically showing the power that was used to kill the prisoner.

Warden Meade gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in and at 7:10:30 Chief Keeper Tupper swung open the big steel door leading to the condemned cell and as the metal bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following and the chief keeper walking in front.

an enemy of the good people of the good working people."

"Did I tell you that? I have forgotten if I did. I don't get any money. If I said so it was not true."

Another demonstration of the many falsehoods told by the prisoner was furnished by Warden Meade. He positively assured Warden Meade that his brother Leon could read and write, in direct contradiction of the oft-repeated claim of the prisoner that he was illiterate.

Naturally, almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed toward discovering, if possible, whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, Dr. A. Spitzka and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy was completed under the supervision of Warden Meade. The top of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz' mental condition, except as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

The autopsy was completed shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Carlos F. McDonald of New York and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain."

"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the findings of the examiners."

"John G. Gerin, M. D.  
Carlos F. McDonald, M. D.  
E. A. Spitzka."

The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the supervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Meade. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extraordinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A few days ago, under the warden's order, an experiment was made to determine the power of quick lime in the destruction of flesh and bone, which was not satisfactory. Warden Meade, who conferred with some of the physicians present, determined, in conjunction with Superintendent Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruction of the body and that it was not necessary to use quick lime for that end.

Accordingly, a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was not in to give vent to such gases as might form.

It is the belief of the physicians that the body will be entirely disintegrated within 12 hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary, a guard will be kept over the unmarked grave.

"What money?" asked the prisoner.

She Didn't Try to Die, Sybil Sanderson Says.

Miss Sybil Sanderson arrived today from Europe to join the Maurice Grau Opera company. Miss Sanderson said she had not been in this country since 1894. She will make her first appearance in Montreal on Thursday in the title role of "Manon." On October 12 she will sing Juliet in Toronto. Her first appearance in New York will be in the opera, "Thais," when she will sing the title role.

"The story of my attempted suicide in Vienna, last January was absurd," Miss Sanderson said. "I had been ill for some time and could not sleep. My physicians prescribed for me a sleeping potion. On my table were two bottles, identical in appearance; one contained a liniment which I was accustomed to use and the other contained a sleeping potion. I went to my bedroom and instead of measuring the medicine I put the bottle to my mouth. No sooner had I swallowed the medicine than I discovered my mistake. Even if I had taken the whole of it it would not have resulted fatally. The sensation was

awful, though. It made me deaf for almost two weeks. But the story that I had attempted suicide is simply absurd."

Miss Sanderson was asked regarding the reported romantic attachment for her of the czar of Russia, resulting in jealousy on the part of the czarina.

"I have known the czar for a number of years," she answered. "I knew him before he was crowned. There never was any romantic attachment for me on his part. He treated me with marked respect. And, furthermore, I have always understood that the czar was much in love with his wife." (From a New York Letter.)

## ANOTHER LEADER



A. H. WHAITE & CO.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S CLOTHING AND LIVERY



DIDNOT ACT UNTIL HE WAS READY.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY had a vision so far beyond most other public men that we at times must marvel at his wisdom, as well as at the political skill by which he wrought out his designs. One who can foresee events and yet has not the capacity to assist in bringing them about, or take advantage of them, benefits the world but little. Those who believe that reciprocity as advocated by Mr. McKinley, or as Mr. Roosevelt will probably construct it, means an abandonment of the principle of the tariff, will find himself very much mistaken.

A correspondent in Massachusetts takes us to task for an editorial last week in which we stated that the reasons for an imposition of a tariff tax is first, for protection to infant industries, that labor may be promoted or better paid, second, for the purpose of revenue to maintain the government. He says that we do not know the first principles of protection, but fails to state what other objects there are. The Washington Star has a most readable editorial entitled, "Ready for Reciprocity," which illustrates what we have said above regarding Mr. McKinley's foresight.

A free trade newspaper, in an article on reciprocity, says: "Mr. McKinley finally came around to what he should have advocated years before." Finally? What had the United States to offer in the line of commercial reciprocity years ago? Deliberation was one of Mr. McKinley's strong points. He never moved prematurely, and he never failed to move in time and successfully.

When the Maine was destroyed there was the loudest demand for an immediate declaration of war. Probably no man saw more clearly that war was coming, but few could know so well as the president that the country was not at the moment prepared for war even with a power like Spain. And so he took his own time. He conferred with friends. He argued with the impatient. He alienated a few men, who in their great heat conceived the idea that he was refusing to look the situation in the face. All the time, however, he was clearing the deck for action. When all was ready he announced ready, and the war was over in 90 days. The president had known when to strike better than many of his advisers.

Mr. McKinley had listened for many years to arguments about free trade, and freer trade, and reciprocity, and all that. He was told that protection was a hindrance and not a help in the development of a nation's material resources. Lower the tariff bars and let everybody with stuff to sell come in on their own terms, and we should presently have the greatest country on earth. Keep up the bars, and we should make little if any progress. Mr. McKinley was not convinced. He knew the country was not prepared for any tampering with the bars at all. He therefore continued to advocate protection, knowing full well that in time it would lead to freer trade through the medium of reciprocity. It was his good fortune to live to see that day dawn, and it was characteristic of the man to speak out as soon as he was convinced that the country was ready for the fray.

How well he would have led us into the new field had he lived we may know from the successful way in which he led us in past engagements.

What we have now to do is to push on in the direction that he marked out. We have assurance from him in his parting message that we are ready for the movement. Many of our industries are firmly established, and our general manufacturing output is so large that new markets, and sales of increased size in old markets, are essential to our national prosperity. The proposition is clear. The details must of course be worked out by experts. We have worked and waited and we are now ready.

THE MEMORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

THIS evening we are to have our local celebration of the millenary of King Alfred. Probably the celebration should have been held last evening, because October 28 is the anniversary of the great king's death. The time for arranging the celebration was short and there were other gatherings in the city already announced that could not be changed. We hope that the attendance will be large because this offers an exceptional opportunity to learn of the pioneer in England's greatness. The celebration is to be held in Perkins hall at the college and there is no charge for admission. An excellent program has been arranged, with addresses by some of the most scholarly men in the city.

All over the land, the past two days have been devoted to commemoration of Alfred the Great. It is a thousand years since he died at Winchester, England. The Society of American Authors arranged the celebrations, and they are now trying to arrange a permanent memorial in the great New York library. The addresses that are delivered this evening are to be placed in the library. At the banquet last evening in New York the guest of honor was the mayor of Winchester.

When Alfred succeeded to the throne of England he found the land little better than a savage state. He left it well advanced in many ways, a united people, able to protect themselves against foreign foes. He was a scholar of much learning for that age as well as a patron of learning. Alfred founded or improved the British navy, he built schools and founded libraries, compiled a code of laws and reformed the administration of justice. He is recognized as the wisest and greatest of the English kings, and well deserves the encomium of the historian Freeman who says:

"A saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a conqueror whose hands were never stained with cruelty, a prince never cast down by adversity, never lifted up to insolence in the day of triumph."

One need not ask why Alfred's millenary should be celebrated in this country. The Anglo-Saxon race owes him a debt of gratitude. Scholars all over the land are uniting at this time in sounding his praises and in studying his works.

It would be a peculiar state of affairs if Admiral Schley lost money for daring to sink the Spanish fleet. It is said that his prize money amounted to \$5,000 and admirals have presented him with a house in Washington that cost \$10,000. The expense of the investigation will be about \$20,000 to him personally.

The Kansas City Star wants the American missionary board to send Carrie Nation to Bulgaria and let the brigands get her. The Kansas people would then give an exhibition of how slowly a ransom fund can be raised. The brigands would soon have her on the bargain counter.

STATUS OF THE BIG DEAL.

THE Springfield Republican comments on the big deal of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific as follows: "President Hill of the Great Northern road, in his annual report just published, makes no allusion to the Northern Pacific Burlington imbroglio, but dwells at some length on the advantages to the Great Northern of its purchase, jointly with the Northern Pacific, of the large Burlington system. These advantages are not made very clear, and the matter is surrounded with much difficulty, in view of the fact that the Burlington road, of all the large systems radiating westward and northwestward from Chicago, is the most remote from the Northern Pacific roads. It occupies largely an unrelated territory. It has one arm which meets the Great Northern at St. Paul and another arm which touches the Northern Pacific at Billings, Mont. But this is all. The mass of the Burlington mileage is away off to the south in other territory. And yet the price paid for the Burlington is so high that the latter's net income for the last fiscal year—one of extraordinary railway prosperity—will not cover the yearly price payment guaranteed to the Burlington stockholders.

"The Burlington system more naturally goes with the Union Pacific, and the more the tangle over the Northern Pacific purchase is studied the more difficult it is for Wall street to discern a satisfactory way out. It is a deadlock as far from having been broken as ever, apparently. Both parties to the grab for control of Northern Pacific, which brought on the corner and panic of May, went to too great expense in acquiring their holdings lightly to surrender any part of the advantage gained. At the extravagant price paid for the Burlington system the Morgan-Hill interests must have it all to themselves and for their Pacific roads, if they are to obtain any adequate compensation. They cannot afford to share the Burlington traffic, or the smallest part of it, with the Union Pacific.

"On the other hand, the Union Pacific interests, in view of the location of the Burlington in their own and closely adjacent territory, and in view also of the high prices paid for Northern Pacific stock to head off the Burlington absorption, cannot afford to surrender any points gained save for compensation, which the Morgan-Hill interests cannot afford to concede. It appears to be a veritable cul-de-sac into which these giant financial combatants have fallen. Among the ways suggested for their getting out is to break up the Burlington system and divide it between the two transcontinental systems, but this has its objections which are as obvious as those to a joint Union Pacific-Northern Pacific control of the Burlington and division of its through traffic. A settlement of some sort, however, must ensue, and developments in that direction will be watched with the greatest interest in speculative circles."

ABOLISH THE HANDSHAKING.

WHEN Admiral Schley was here a little over two years ago he had just undergone his first great campaign of handshaking. It had racked him worse than the fight at Santiago and his hand was a big, bloated, blue thing that gave him pain when anyone touched it. That is the experience of all public men who have to go through it. We believe that the American people do not want their chief executive trying to attend to business with a hand on him every two or three weeks like a ham. The president may be willing to stand the pain if it gives his fellow citizens any pleasure, but it is not dignified. We expressed the hope that the reception features at Yale's celebration would be modified, and it seems that they were. The New York Evening Post joins in the anti-handshaking protest as follows:

Another reform at New Haven yesterday was the abolition of handshaking at the reception. In this matter, too, President Roosevelt accepted the suggestion of his host and followed the example of President Hadley. But now that the principle has once been established that the president of a university and the president of the United States alike may receive their fellow citizens without the necessity of shaking hands with them, Mr. Roosevelt should live up to it. Only a long-established custom makes this practice seem anything else than the absurd and indefensible fashion that it really is, unworthy of a community which is civilized. If we were not habituated to it, and if we saw for the first time the chief of a savage tribe subjected to it, we should consider it the essentially barbarous thing it actually is for the first citizen of the republic to have his hand shaken by perfect strangers at the rate of a dozen times a minute, until oftentimes he is subjected to real torture. There is, moreover, as recent experience has shown, an added risk of assassination in the opportunity thus offered a would-be murderer. The only thing to do with public handshaking is to reform it altogether, after the excellent example set yesterday. President Roosevelt will be heartily supported by public sentiment in refusing to submit to it hereafter.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

THE FIGURES below are from the New York Times and may help some of our readers in making an estimate on the coming election in New York city. There is no reason to believe that all of the increased vote this year will go to Tammany, so that a very close election is apprehended. The Times figures are as follows:

In 1897 there were 567,192 voters registered for the majority election, and the total cast was 626,557. The registration this year is 615,054, which indicates a total vote of about 675,000. Mayor Van Wyck received 234,000 votes; while the combined Low and Tracy vote was 250,000. Tammany is powerful and Mr. Shepard is respectable. The losses which the organization would have incurred for its sins during the past four years will be offset, we may assume, by the independent Democratic votes that will go to Mr. Shepard on account of his respectability. For the purposes of this computation it may be conceded that he will have at least Van Wyck's vote of 234,000. Deducting the scattering and crank vote, the vote to be divided between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Low will be 560,000, of which one-half is 280,000. Mr. Shepard must therefore increase Van Wyck's vote by something more than 46,000 in order to be elected. That is to say, substantially all the increase in the vote this year as compared to 1897 must go to him if he is to win.

The sudden death of John Crosswell in Denver last week will be heard with regret by all publishers in the state of Colorado. Mr. Crosswell was the manager of the Denver Type Foundry company and for 20 years has supplied about all of the printing machinery and stock used in this state. He was always genial and kindly and had the love and respect of all who had ever dealt with him.

THE BANKING TRUSTS.

ONE OF the most interesting addresses before the American Bankers association at the Milwaukee meeting was that of Mr. Charles H. Phillips, who spoke on banking trust companies. The New York Post comments on his address as follows:

Mr. Phillips devoted most of his address to a discussion of the way in which the functions performed in this country by trust companies are fulfilled abroad. The real interest in his remarks lies in their implications, since they serve to point out what peculiar conditions on this side of the Atlantic have brought about the rapid growth of this class of institutions. In Germany, Austria and elsewhere the furnishing of long-time loans is a part of the work of the mortgage banks, which not only supply agricultural credit, but perform also such functions as the receipt, exchange and distribution of securities in cases of organization, reorganization and consolidation of companies. They supply time loans to city borrowers, as well as to farmers. Again, in numerous foreign countries, and particularly in France, municipal bodies like boards of trade and chambers of commerce, take charge of trusts arising out of cases of bankruptcy, receivership and liquidation. But it may be seen from what Mr. Phillips says that there is no country where the services performed by trust companies are so expeditiously and conveniently rendered in all of their aspects as in America. Mr. Phillips' paper is thus another tribute to what has been many times noticed—the ability of our commercial public to adjust itself to conditions, and to evolve automatically those institutions which are elsewhere the outcome of elaborate legal enactment.

PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE.

ELEVEN years ago when James G. Blaine was secretary of state, the first Panamerican conference was held in this country, the representatives of various Latin-American states attending. Very little resulted from that conference, apparently, although it is not always possible to trace causes and results in commercial affairs.

A second conference is now being held in the capital of Mexico. The United States has a large interest in the results of such a conference, while it is undoubtedly the interest, and will be the policy, of the European nations to prevent the extension of our influence south. The South Americans do not trust us very much. Speaking of our interest in the conference the Omaha Bee says:

The present conference is as representative as the first one and it should have a clearer and better understanding of the matters which are to receive consideration, most of which have been largely discussed since the first conference. The preservation of peace between the republics, the recognition of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of differences, the adoption of economic policies with a view to mutual benefit and a common understanding for protection against foreign aggression—these are matters which the conference should be able to promote. If American ideas are to continue to dominate the western hemisphere, if there are to be perpetuated in this portion of the world American principles, the republics must stand together, maintaining friendly relations, cultivating close commercial intercourse, and presenting to the world a solid front for the preservation and the advancement of American principles and influence.

WHITE RACES INCREASING.

THE Caucasians are to inherit the earth apparently, if we are to judge by the latest statistics. Sir Robert Giffen recently delivered an address to the section of economics and statistics of the British association for the advancement of science, on the increase of population in Europe and North America during the last century. The advance is enormous and has changed the relations of the world. France is the most backward of all; starting at the head, it has been left far behind; it has only grown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000; Germany has risen from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000, Russia (partly from annexation) from 40,000,000 to 135,000,000, the English population of the British empire from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000, and the United States from rather over 5,000,000 to nearly 80,000,000. Altogether, the growth is, in round numbers, from 170,000,000 to 510,000,000, or the space which at the beginning of the century was occupied by one person must now accommodate three. The white race, then, as a whole, says Sir Robert, "need not trouble itself about either a yellow or a black peril; while in regard to its several members, as France now seems to be stationary, we have to concern ourselves, as far as numerical growth is concerned, only with Germany, Russia and the United States."

LEAVES THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

R. H. W. THOMAS last Thursday resigned the pastorate of the People's church in Chicago. Twenty years ago Dr. Thomas was titled by the Methodists for heresy, and while the things that he said then are heard pretty generally in all pulpits today, it was a great sensation. The People's church was then established. Speaking of his resignation the Inter Ocean says:

Dr. Thomas, when he founded the People's church, was one of the most lovable of all the men in Chicago who spoke from the pulpit. He had the sympathy of thousands of men in other churches who believed there was for him a great field of usefulness in a down-town church. But Dr. Thomas was no Professor Swing.

Assuming to be broad-minded, he contemplated no breadth of vision beyond his own views and opinions. Declining against prejudice, he was violent in his own prejudices, and he drifted further and further from the ideals that made him popular with the thousands who had failed to find what they sought in more orthodox pulpits. He dragged the pulpit to the level of the platform, and failed finally to exert any influence even among the liberal-minded, because he had become a navigator without a chart.

We hope congress will do everything fairly and liberally in paying the doctors and others who attended President McKinley, but it is up to the doctors to be decent. It is said that the bill will amount to \$100,000, McBurney alone having a bill of \$25,000. If the doctors hear some hard talk this winter that is injurious to their professional reputations, it will be because they have not yet announced what killed the president excepting that he was shot.

The Granite Pay Streak has changed its name and is now the Granite Mining Journal. It is a better all-round name.

THE LATE A. L. LAWTON.

ALTHOUGH the friends of Mr. A. L. Lawton knew that he was ill, the announcement of his death comes as a distinct shock to the community. He had left here only such a short time ago, apparently in the best of health, they can scarcely believe the sad news. Colorado Springs has lost one of its best citizens. Mr. Lawton came here for reason of health a quarter of a century ago and to this climate he owed the lease of life that was given him. Before coming here Mr. Lawton was engaged in the woolen manufacture in Wisconsin. He engaged in the real estate business here, in which he continued to the time of his death. He was always energetic and enterprising and he is among those to whom Colorado Springs is indebted for its present greatness. He was a shrewd business man but he was always fair and he held the respect and admiration of every one who knew him.

Mr. Lawton was the leader in the enterprise which put West Colorado Springs in the market. It is now one of the best settled portions of the city. About a dozen years ago he joined with the late A. McGorney and others in building the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company's street car lines and equipping the road. The enterprise was at least ten years ahead of the city and it was a hard struggle to keep it going. Through his adroit management and care it succeeded, however.

Mr. Lawton was a member of the city council for two terms and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the state school, for the blind. In every relation of public life he was as energetic and faithful as in his business relations. He was an indulgent husband and father and a staunch friend. No higher tribute can be paid him.

ADVERTISING OUR WINTER CLIMATE.

ADVERTISING is cumulative in its force. An advertisement of a worthy article floated out grows like a snowball, ever getting larger and larger. The comparison can be continued further. One must always keep pushing the snowball, and one must always be thinking and preparing something new to be a successful advertiser.

In some ways Colorado Springs has been the best advertised city in this country. The work has been done systematically and intelligently. At times the people who were paying for it could not see the immediate benefit, but fortunately they were what is known in the slang of the day as "stayers." The big crowds of people that came here last year were not the result of the accident of an hour.

When the thousands who went with the Epworth league to California insisted on stopping off here for a few hours it was not because they had just heard of Colorado Springs. They had been hearing of it all their lives, reading about it, seeing pictures of it. When they got ready to go to California they wanted to end the ride, but they also held out a part of their money to spend here.

The secretary of the chamber of commerce estimates that 35,000 people were here for a more or less lengthened stay during the three months of summer. How long the average stay was and how much they spent here, it is of course impossible to estimate. The joint agent of the railroads reports that 17,700 tickets were deposited at his office in this city during that time. Last year there were deposited only ten thousand. Now these tickets were only from the east and Missouri river points. Perhaps as many more people came from the north, the south and the west and a great many from the east who did not use the class of tickets that provide for depositing with the agent.

The coming of these people was no accidental thing. No one claims that it was any particular form of advertising that induced any one of them to come. It was the cumulative character of advertising that did the work. Reports of the mines, the climate, the scenery or other things had their effect, until a mass of nearly forty thousand individuals came here to spend their pleasure money.

We want that many people to come again next summer, and more the next, and so on. But we want to do better than that. Colorado is a better place for most people in the fall and winter than it is in the summer and we want people all over the world to know it. They are beginning to know it, too. A greater effort is being made right now than ever before to draw them here in the winter. Secretary McClurg has been working it up and for almost the first time has induced the big roads to issue special advertising on the subject. The first of the books it is proposed to put out in this line have arrived. The book is a D. & R. G. publication and is called "Wintertime in Colorado and Utah."

This new book is like everything that Major Hooper does in advertising—beautifully typographically and instructive. The ink is green and red on a hard-finished paper; thus the handsome half-tone cuts are brought out perfectly. The longest article in it is devoted to Colorado Springs and Manitou. It was prepared by Mr. McClurg with especial care.

The next publication in this line will be issued by the advertising department of the Rock Island, and is now under way. The railroads are able to distribute advertising of this kind to good advantage, and a continued effort along this line will in time result in as large travel during the winter months as in the summer time.

The English have acted like blooming frog eaters in the way they have made a sensation over Buller's statement that he advised General White to surrender Lady Smith. The row has been thoroughly Gallic, and one can hardly read Buller's statement without feeling that perhaps our cousins will be ashamed of the outburst in time. It is quite likely that the war department wanted to get rid of the general and grasped this opportunity to do so. Buller says that he knew fully how hard pressed White was, and that he was compelled to send a message to him that it would take another month before he could possibly relieve the besieged city. He hardly thought White could hold out, and to make it easy for him so that he could say that his superior recommended it, he (Buller) suggested the best way in which he might surrender.

The deer in Colorado and Maine are about holding their own this year. In Maine so far in the open season five men have been killed and three wounded. In nearly every case these have been shot by careless hunters, and some of the injured were farmers working in their fields. In this state the casualties have not been figured, but the deer and elk are all right. The season has been such that they have not been driven down from the high places in large numbers as yet. The hunters do not seek the mountain tops at this season if they can help it, so that the game is having a pretty close season.

General Miles' annual report is favorable to the law which abolished the canteen. He says that the army is just as well off without it. The consensus of opinion among army men has been the other way, but the general's opinion is entitled to weight. There is not much probability of the law being changed at the coming session of congress.

TAMMANY'S PROSPECTUS.

An Organization That Might Be Incorporated and Declared Regularly Disfranchised.

"No doubt if there were no more criticism of public affairs than there is of any ordinary financial corporation, a political organization like Tammany would be incorporated, lump its business and declare regular dividends. It would sell high, and its stock would be the best way to settle New York troubles, unless the directors should choose to speculate in the stock and run the government as badly as some of the financial trusts are run, in the interest of the stock speculators. As it is, Tammany's plan works very well. The business is divided somewhat as follows:

- (a) Vice.
- (b) The sale of privileges to violate laws which are incapable of enforcement:
- (c) Gambling.
- (d) Policy, which is gambling of a fraudulent kind for the poor.
- (e) Poolrooms.
- (f) Prostitution.
- (g) Other forms of gambling and disorderly resorts.
- (h) To traffic in liquor 'out of hours' PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.
- (i) To use sidewalks for the display and sale of goods; these are often let for nothing or a pittance, in return for political support, and the right to annoy is employed by the business charge to check the partisanship of the members of the opposite party.
- (j) To build and contractors who must use the streets.
- (k) To peddle, who have licenses but must 'move on.'
- (l) To erect and maintain buildings which do not conform (1) to the building laws, (2) to the health board's sanitary rules.
- (m) To use docks.
- (n) To dig up the streets to lay pipes, tracks, etc.
- (o) Franchises.
- (p) Supplies to the several departments.

APPOINTMENTS.

- (a) New York city expends yearly \$500,000,000 for salaries.
- (b) Places in private concerns.
- (c) Jobs in gambling houses and poolrooms.
- (d) Refereeships and receiverships through the courts.

The McKinleys' Little Girl.

"The National Magazine" has the unique magazine feature of the month. This a portrait of President McKinley's little daughter, Katie, who died at the age of three and a half years. The portrait, which has never before been published, adorns the first page of "The National" for October.

"It shows," says "The National," "a sweet, serene little face with tender, trustful eyes and rosy lips. Rich, wavy hair, parted at the middle, falls down over the shoulders, clad in some of the stuff which is in all her features, the youthful image of her father, blending with his strength something of the subtly sweet grace and charm of her mother. Katie lived to the age of three and a half years. The first child of her parents died at three months. If any photograph of the infant was ever taken it has been held sacred from the world's gaze. Often and often the wish has been expressed that the speaker might see the likeness of 'the president's little girl' as she is now, and happy to be the means of gratifying that natural and sympathetic desire of the American people."

Persons wishing to obtain a copy of the magazine containing this portrait and fifty pages of other McKinley pictures as well as the address to the stamps to "The National Magazine," 41 West Fifth Street, Boston, Mass.

His Heart Was a Dry.

"Unwent, unthought and unused" save for the presence of his two little friends, Doctor Gardner and Hon. H. C. Grover, the body of Hon. William Slade was laid to rest in Woodland cemetery Thursday afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon an ordinary dray entered the gloomy gates of Woodland, bearing a board hearse having upon the remains of one who had served his country as faithfully as any soldier, and whose father, William Slade, was once governor of Vermont. In his day the deceased occupied high positions of trust in the government service, the late Slade having served as minister to Nice. This post he held with conspicuous ability, and again when he was appointed consul in Belgium by Grover Cleveland, he displayed the same honorable fidelity to duty. After an accomplished scholar, and after he had retired from active life he made many contributions to literature that showed the stuff he was made of and stamped him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Long ago he studied law and practiced in Cleveland, and was once elected to the legislature from this district.

Attaches of the cemetery say that it was one of the most pathetic sights they had ever witnessed to see the remains of this man who had once been so well known by his country and his fellow citizens, who had so bravely borne his share of the burden of his country's affairs, being borne to his last resting place. Without song or without service, he was laid away, the two friends of all whom he had known during his days of affliction being the sole mourners. The dead leaves that fluttered from the trees above were the only tributes. His only monument was the record of a well-spent life and his eulogy remained in the hearts of his friends.

Official Life of Mrs. Roosevelt.

While the things that Mrs. Roosevelt must do are few in number and simple, the things she must not do are many, and sometimes real deprivations. But as all etiquette is really common sense applied to small things, these restrictions in effect make her position far easier in the end. She can attend few private entertainments—so few that it practically shuts her out of general society. Mrs. Harrison, during her stay in the White house, went to not more than half a dozen private parties. Mrs. McKim, land scarcely exceeded that number. Mrs. McKinley never went to any. The official dinners given by the cabinet officers to the president and his wife are necessarily dull, being made up of the same small and intimate circle, meeting on that occasion in the most ceremonious manner.

Mrs. Roosevelt is prohibited by custom, as the president is, from entering the house of any ambassador or envoy whatever, such premises being, technically, foreign ground. If she goes to the theater she must sit in a lower box. She may go to a ball in a year—the annual charity ball—when, if disposed, she may walk through two or three quadrilles. But if she should venture to dance a quadrille it would mean a catastrophe. It would be as if she were to appear in a carriage sitting anywhere else than in the left-hand corner of the back seat of the president's car. It is with her, of the things she must not do, that she has the most to contend.



# PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

# CHILDREN'S CORNER

quest. But they went still further. They enlisted the active support of their friends on the committee, and when the resolution was introduced it received every vote in the committee. It is probable that the only two women who were not in the convention are Delegates Hubbard and Miller, the latter being president of the Bachelors' club of the convention.

The Richmond Leader says: It is said that the women of Virginia were directly responsible for the unanimous vote in which the suffrage committee invited Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, to make an address before that body. The women of Virginia may have anything they want. If Mrs. Catt and her associates desire to discuss female suffrage in this state, they should be a fashionable party among the women of the state rather than among the men.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." It is all right to show one's friends. It is all right to whom you wish to be your friends. It is to set about making them want to know you. Let them see that you have some qualities that they like and they will be led to the same desire to know you that you have to know them. Friendship is a mutual appreciation. The part of two people. Whenever this appreciation is one-sided there can never be friendship. So, rather than give abundant proof of your appreciation of them you should try to have them appreciate you. However, more women get along in the world through being independent than by going out of their way to please people whom they wish to cultivate.

On the other hand, a cringing manner that some people affect is ever so much worse. To let people know you are seeking their friendship often drives them away, such is the perversity of human nature.

At the great mass meeting in the interests of good government, lately held in Philadelphia—a meeting so crowded that twenty thousand people were turned away from the doors—Senator Lewis Emery said: "In casting my eye over this audience I find that there are about as many ladies as there are gentlemen. (A voice: 'Well, they ought to vote.') I wish they could vote (applause), and just here I want to take up three or four minutes of your time to give my reasons why they should vote."

"I was taken from my home in 1887 a sick man, taken to Colorado Springs, lay on my back for more than four weeks, and finally I was able to rise. My wife ordered a carriage, and she said, 'This is election day in Colorado. I very much desire to go to the several polling places and witness the way in which ladies and gentlemen vote.' We drove to 14 different polling places, and desecrated a carpet 15 or 20 feet square, more or less, carpeted with chairs set about the walls. The father, the mother, the sister, the brother, the uncle and aunt were there, perhaps the wife a Republican, the husband a Democrat, the father a Republican and the son a Populist, but they were all there.

"Under the constitution of Colorado a woman has an equal right with a man in every particular, and what I witnessed that day in my travels opened my eyes to the necessity of giving the women a chance in Pennsylvania. I am sorry that in the convention of the so-called Union party today they did not incorporate in their resolutions a plank granting the franchise to women in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. If they had the right to vote, I do not believe that you would be called here tonight to regulate the affairs of the city of Philadelphia."

Black satin three-quarter coat with sable collar, guantlet cuffs and revers. Bands of black ribbon velvet.

Had Seen God Face to Face. (Read by Dr. Jordan at a service on the steamer Sierra in the mid-ocean, at perhaps the most remarkable mingling of religious faiths in history. The sermon was preached by a Jewish Rabbi, the Psalms were read by a Catholic priest, a Salvation Army leader gave the Bible reading and Mrs. Braeham, a Buddhist, invoked divine guidance and protection for the vessel and all on board as she pronounced the benediction.)

There was a man who saw God face to face. His countenance and vestments overcame. Glowed with a light that never shone before. Saving from him who saw God face to face.

And men adore him for a little space. Were sorely vexed by the unwanted light. They bore his body to a mountain height. And nailed him to a tree, then went away. And he rested not nor said them nay. Because he had seen God face to face.

There was a man who saw man face to face. And ever as he walked from day to day. The countless mystery of being lay. Plain as the path before him face to face. And each deep held inscription could he trace.

When men had fought and loved and fought again. How in lone anguish souls cried out in pain. How each green foot of sod from sea to sea. Was red with blood of men slain wantonly. With all the haste and rush and fever pain.

The sordid walk and talk of squalid men. He saw the vision changeless as the stars. That shone through temple gates or prison bars. Through all the meanness of man's life that is.

So when asked him for a little space. Men whom the light did blind rose angrily. And nailed his body to the cruel tree. He did resist them not nor say them nay. For earth's one secret place before him lay. And in man's life he saw God face to face.

THE velvet girl is the girl of the autumn. Velvet is decidedly the vogue for entire gowns, coats, skirts, waists, separate skirts and hats. It is to be a velvet year without doubt. The velvet gown trimmed to be the novelty of all.

So many and so varied are the velvets and velveteens which the shops are showing that a woman may actually have a velvet gown for every time of day. It is a happy consciousness of knowing that each gown is suited to the occasion, but that in no respect will they even show the slightest family resemblance to one another. There are fancy velvets, dotted and striped, and plain velvets in lovely shades. Velvets with exquisite patterns woven and printed, velvets with insets of lace, velvets with the design embroidered in fine chenille and silk threads, and still others which here and there show a gleam of gold or a thread of silver.

It is the long coat that leads the procession. The coat which is only a temptation and snare to the woman whose purse will allow her but one coat for the season but a coat, as the new models show it, marvellously lovely. It is made with the sleeve strikingly wide at the wrist. The pagoda and the old-fashioned dolman sleeve are but seen on these new long coats. It is either a loose or

ared designs in Russian colorings show much white as the background, and the white velvet and white plush opera coats are among the loveliest fashion creations of the year. Theater coats three-quarter length and loose fitting are fashionable, made of white cloth with appliques of palest tinted cloth in medallion effects.

The glove with the gauntlet cuff is one of the fall novelties. The cuff comes in the same shade or in a contrasting shade from the glove, or is detachable. You can wear it or not, as you choose. The cuffs are known as the admiral's gauntlet and they fasten and are attached to the glove with invisible clasps. Some are made of cloth and some of castor. You can buy them trimmed with silver or gold braid, or just edged with rows of machine stitching. They are also further ornamented with two good looking and good sized buttons.

Gray gloves pique sewn are novel and attractive with a gauntlet cuff or gray castor bound with two rows of silver braid and having two silver buttons as an extra decoration. Gray gloves are also fashionable when worn with the gauntlet cuff in scarlet or blue cloth. Long gloves both in suede and glass kid are more in favor than ever, owing to the vogue of the elbow sleeve. The newest long glove, both in elbow and shoulder length, laces at the wrist. There's novelty for you. The lacing begins at the wrist and is at the

outside seam. Fine silk cord is generally used for the lacing, though sometimes it is silver or gold. The ends are finished with tassels.

Never before was jewelry more worn than at present. Starting with necklaces there are jeweled collarettes, watch chains, neck chains, bolts, handbags, buckles, and pocket-books made of set with jewels. Imitation turquoises, opals and mock jewels in high-class productions, also gold or enameled and tinted metals are employed for their development. They are usually worn with costumes which correspond in color and use they are inexpensive. Several sets may be purchased at about the same cost as one in solid gold set with semi-precious stones.

LIGHT and ventilation are prime requisites of a well equipped laboratory. A professor of chemistry of more than national repute proudly extolled a newly erected laboratory which he had planned for light and ventilation of any building of its kind in the country. So writes an authority on household economy.

His words have often been recalled by the striking contrast to these conditions apparent in most home laboratories; in other words by the dark, ill-ventilated quarters wherein are prepared the products on which family life and well-being depend. Few housekeepers think of their kitchens as laboratories, but considering the chemical processes and experiments which go forward therein, they are entitled to the more scientific name.

"Kitchen" sounds commonplace, humdrum, prosaic, even vulgar to many women who in most respects are practical and sensible. This attitude of mind may explain why women are so slow to improve their kitchen construction, arrangement and furnishing of the home laboratory. The relation of food to life, and its wholesome preparation have been a little considered in the past, that the effect of many kitchen conditions upon health is too lightly regarded. Until unhappy experience shows the evils of defective ventilation and insufficient light, many are indifferent to the needs of the kitchen in these respects.

Of all rooms in the house, the functions of the kitchen are most essential to the family welfare, yet who, in renting or planning a house, thinks of equipping that the home laboratory may be well lighted in all kinds of weather, with ventilation and money enough to permit necessary household labor to be done without roasting the cook as well as the meat; or so contrived that workable steps and needless fatigue may be avoided. Hindering considerations which a little forethought and constant regard in kitchens are responsible for much of the irritability and sharp temper so commonly attributed to cooks. Snapshots views of kitchen interiors would reveal many unwholesome conditions which a little forethought and constant regard in kitchens are responsible for much of the irritability and sharp temper so commonly attributed to cooks.

The dreariest, smallest, dingiest room in the average house is often thought good enough for kitchen use. In such quarters existence is not tolerable in summer when doors and windows open into the fresh air; but in winter when steam and odors of washing or cooking and the heat of ironing and baking days are shut in to leave their unfading residue on walls and windows, it is quite another thing. At the close of a busy half-day the cook, whether wife or hired helper, is seeking with perspiration in a condition to contract a gripe or pneumonia on the least exposure.

Adequate light and ventilation are as necessary for a kitchen as for a chemical laboratory. But what how far have we come from the days of our forefathers when the white kitchen flared with a single well-lighted airy room made existence a joy. It was in reality as in name the family living room, wholesome and bright, filled with sweet odors of splendor and toilsome viands. It is true these old-time kitchens were crowded with many conveniences, but they were light, cheery and airy. The helpers who came to them came as friends more than as servants and their service was cheerfulness with a genuine interest and a sense of personal responsibility. Why, then, is the average modern domestic.

It is by no means strange that weary with household burdens women long for brief forgetfulness of the dreariness of their kitchens and ignore the fact that such forgetfulness is a worthy thing. The righteous indignation which refuses to submit quietly to conditions which ought to be changed, and exists on measures for their betterment—a window here, a half-plush door there, a better ventilation, a metal hood over the range or gas stove to carry steam, unpleasant odors or excessive heat into a chimney or unused loft. Generally it is less a matter of "cannot afford these things" than a lack of will to make the necessary changes. A change in the kitchen which would insure wonderful additions of comfort.

Few even in cities can enjoy electrical appliances and other expensive devices for the home laboratory; few have the space and money to devote as they best light and ventilation possible. But hundreds, for a trifling expense or the exercise of a little ingenuity, may greatly improve their kitchen. Well may home-makers admit that the kitchen is the heart of the home. In the house must be made wholesome, light, and suited to the work to be done therein, than which none is more important and honorable. In short, better ventilation for every home laboratory not already above reproach.

The Chinese method of mending broken china is to grind thin glass on a painter's stone till it is reduced to an impalpable powder; then mix it with white glue or egg to a frothy and lay it on the edge of the broken pieces, match and then bind them together firmly, and let them remain several weeks. It is not at all likely it will ever break again in the same place.

One important branch connected with the preparation of foods is too often neglected—the art of garnishing. And yet so closely allied is it to cookery that the most skillful creation of the culinary artist fails in its design to charm, without the little master hand touches that show in the manner of decorating the dishes.

The word garnish means a mixture of several tasty morsels prepared in a rich sauce. These dishes are very numerous and the various compounds derive their names from that of the same sauce in which they are served; as a "pate" is a forcemeat, and so on. This term is also applied in another sense; meaning to fill up puff paste cases or shells with small birds, sweetbreads, mushrooms, chicken and oysters and a rich sauce.

To garnish means to decorate a dish with something to add to its appearance and attractiveness. Suitable and appropriate materials must be selected for this purpose, according to the nature of the compound, and all tendency to elaboration must be avoided. In home cooking and serving, seemingly uncalculated effects are best, especially when the materials composing the dish are of a delicate and delicate nature. Unobtrusive and overdone effects in this line are more displeasing to persons of good taste than entire absence of decoration.

Beside the ever-useful and easily obtained parsley, a variety of materials may be used for decorating the various dishes. Among the "green things grow" are lettuce, pepper grass, dill, chives, blanched celery and leaved, olives, mushrooms, capers, small pickled beets.

Before waiting any sort of bric-a-brac and especially bronzes, remove all dust possible. The less dust water finds about fine lines and ornaments the less it can leave there. After dusting wash well with strong white soap suds and ammonia, rinse with cold water, rub with a clean cloth and then with a soft cloth. Rub off afterward every trace of the oil. Never let acid touch a bronze surface, unless to eat and pit it for antique effects.

Remember that always, my lad; Ambition will seldom sleep; And energy, mynagh, go mad; Unless girl will push them along To the goal where success reigns supreme.

Your life's but a moment's song. Your struggle a wearisome dream. Ah, then, if the nail you would hit. Be sure that you do it with grit; For, until you do. You will find it quite true. That nothing is gained without grit. That nothing is gained without grit.

Anna's Government Letter. Anna Bailey was sitting quietly on a chair in her mother's kitchen, a great glugham upon almost hiding her small figure, while her fingers deftly guided a knife round and round a potato which she held in her hand. There were more potatoes in a large bowl which rested in her lap. This little maiden of 11 years was doing what she could to help.

"Mamma," said Anna, suddenly, looking up from her work, "when Cousin Jennie was on board one of the warships last summer, she saw the sailors paring potatoes for dinner on the vessel, and she said the parings were so thick it was fun to watch them. I don't see any fun about it, because I think it was a dreadful waste."

"Yes," replied her mother, as she fitted busily to and fro, "but I suppose you never have thought of them that there can be wastefulness even in the paring of a potato."

"Well," returned Anna, with a wise shake of the head, "to be sure, I have ever since I heard Jennie speak of it, that some one ought to tell them that the navy men could save money if they took thinner parings off their potatoes."

"What! Still thinking of sailors and the navy?" inquired Cousin Jennie, just entering.

"I was telling mamma about it," said Anna, turning to her cousin. "Don't you think, if someone would write to those sailors, it might save the navy lots of money?"

"Well, the secretary of the navy is the proper one to write to. Suppose you do it."

After the advice, Cousin Jennie, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, stood waiting for the letter. To be sure, she had never since I heard Jennie speak of it, that some one ought to tell them that the navy men could save money if they took thinner parings off their potatoes."

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# DEMOCRACY'S SMOOTH GAME

Would Elect Democrats to Office on a Democratic Ticket  
by Means of Republican Votes and Take the Glory

W. R. Gilbert a Strong Candidate.

The effort of the Democratic gang to secure the election of Democrats on a Democratic ticket by means of Republican votes would be amusing if the effort were not so serious a one and the result so much importance to every voter and taxpayer of the county. The strange visitor, who has neither a vote in the election nor property in the county must, however, be considerably amused at the situation, and if he be inclined in that way of thinking must rather admire the gall of the schemers who propose to overcome the Republican majority of El Paso county by means of smooth talking and the usual means of misrepresentation and trickery.

Such a stranger, if sufficiently conversant with the facts and with recent history, might size up the situation somewhat as follows:

"El Paso county is strongly Republican, and the people of the county and of its principal city are firmly of the belief that Republicanism is a good thing not only in a political way, but also as a matter of practical business. The object lessons of the evils of Democracy and of that Fusionism which is Democracy under another name, have been sufficiently striking and impressive, it would seem, to cause every Republican that no worse than to come in a political way than to turn the county offices over to the

Democrats. In addition to these general reasons there is the added one that the late fusion legislature and the Democratic state leaders generally have lost no opportunity to discriminate against Colorado Springs and El Paso county whenever the opportunity offered, and in this they have been aided by the Populist assessor, now a candidate for re-election who has voluntarily and unnecessarily condemned all the taxpayers of the county, large and small, to the payment of an unfair and unreasonable proportion of the state taxes.

To add to the strength of Republican loyalty at the present time, the candidates nominated are unusually good. Some of them have had records of public service of such a character as to commend them most strongly to their fellow citizens, and the rest of the ticket is of such a nature as to warrant unqualified and hearty support.

There is every reason why every Republican should vote for every name on the ticket, and there is no good reason whatever why any Republican should vote for any Democrat who is running on a Democratic ticket and interested in Democratic success in state and nation, but who must be elected, if at all, by means of Republican votes.

One of the best qualified candidates



ALEX. STRACHAN,

Republican Candidate for Assessor of El Paso County.

for the office of sheriff that has ever been nominated by any party in the county is Mr. W. R. Gilbert, the present Republican nominee. Mr. Gilbert has a record of faithful service and honest discharge of duty in every position he has occupied, and those who know him best are the loudest in his praise and most confident in his election and future success in office. Mr. Gilbert is a man with whom the interests of the people of the county will at all times be safe, and he will not at any time be controlled against those interests.

As a matter of fact the Democrats do not anticipate the election of their ticket as a whole and are devoting their energies to the success of one or two candidates whom they hope to pull through by personal favoritism or good luck.

The position of the party is very much that of a shipwrecked crew adrift on a raft at sea, without provisions, no land in sight, and the political barometer steadily falling.

It is a question of sacrificing the lives of some six or seven of the candidates in order that the others may come safe to land.

A ballot has been taken as to which one shall be left to the last, and each candidate has voted for himself. Goddard and Layden and Hubbard are each firmly convinced that the for-

times of the Democratic party in El Paso county require absolutely that whatever else happens, he shall be elected to the office for which he is a candidate. Each is firmly convinced that he is going to pull through, whatever happens to the other candidates, because of the Republican votes he is going to get for personal reasons.

There is no great amount of enthusiasm among the political workers.

It is what people usually call a quiet campaign.

But the Gazette ventures the prediction that the result next Tuesday will surprise some of those who are saying that the people are not interested in politics this year.

There is a spirit of quiet determination and resolve beneath the surface that will manifest itself when the vote is counted, and when the result is made known the Democratic forlorn hope will be farther than ever before from the sunny harbor it would like to reach, and El Paso county will once more have set the unmistakable stamp of disapproval upon Democracy, Fusionism, and that political cowardice that prompts a Democrat running on a Democratic ticket and ready to claim Democratic success if elected to try to get into office by working for votes among his Republican friends and acquaintances upon the plea that he is not so much of a Democrat after all.

before the announcement that the cut had been made.

As a matter of fact, it is exceedingly difficult to get from the assessor's office just what was the proceeding in regard to the valuation returned by Mr. Layden. Everyone in the office is up in the air and no one seems to know anything in its record, which, however, made his return to the state board decide that he was doing too great an injustice to the people of this county in forcing upon them an unjust share of the state taxation, and he did make a reduction of 10 per cent. in the return that he had made.

This was not, however, the reduction made by the state board and announced in Friday's Gazette. The state board of equalization decided that Mr. Layden made a bigger and more flagrant mistake than he yet realized, and accordingly made another cut of 10 per cent. in his return, which brought the valuation down to the figure named in the Gazette, this being inclusive of corporation properties, which valuation is still, however, decidedly out of proportion to the valuation of other counties in the state.

Other assessors have protected their taxpayers by making their returns reasonably low rather than unreasonably high, but Mr. Layden, the assessor, decided to raise them if it was his duty to do so.

Mr. Layden made his return so unreasonably high that he himself decided that he must cut it down 10 per cent. in his return, which brought the valuation down to the figure named in the Gazette, this being inclusive of corporation properties, which valuation is still, however, decidedly out of proportion to the valuation of other counties in the state.

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## VANDERBILT WAS ON THE ENGINE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, millionaire and mechanic, rode on a cross road engine to the top of Pike's Peak yesterday morning. He and a number of others who are with the party of distinguished railroad men, who are inspecting the Rock Island system, were the guests of President H. S. Cable, of the Cog road, on a special train which made a remarkably fast trip up the slopes of the peak and return.

It was Mr. Vanderbilt's first trip to the top of the mountain. As an expert mechanic and inventor he was particularly interested in the mechanical features of the cog wheel engine, and all the way up he rode on the engine with the engineer and fireman, paying more attention to the work of the engine than to the panorama of nature disclosed by the trip. Mr. Vanderbilt is the inventor of the "Vanderbilt" boiler which is used in the construction of many locomotives. The inventor frequently spends days with the workmen at the great Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia. While on these visits he does overalls and works like a Trojan.

Those who went up the peak yesterday on the special train were Mr. Vanderbilt, Mayor Ogden, D. G. Field, W. L. Leads, Ogden Mills and H. S. Cable. The train left the Manitou depot at 7:45 a. m. and reached there on the return trip at 10:30, making fast time on the way up.

The Rock Island officials and their guests, who arrived here Saturday afternoon, left yesterday noon for Denver. They passed through this city again last night on their special train, the way southward. Before they left they were given hundreds of pamphlets and other reading matter concerning Colorado Springs by Secretary McClurg, of the chamber of commerce.

## HOTEL COLORADO HAS CLOSED BAG SEASON.

Mr. George Sholtz of Chicago, who has been spending several weeks touring the western states for the purpose of enjoying a rest from his work, was a visitor in Colorado Springs yesterday. He spent the day seeing the sights in and about Manitou and expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw.

"I enjoyed Colorado Springs more than I had expected I would," said he, "although I had always heard the city well spoken of. One of the finest places that I have ever across since I left home, however, was Glenwood. I had been told by Chicago friends to be sure to visit Glenwood Springs and go to the Colorado and I took their advice. I was not there long, but I never found anywhere in this country so comfortable and other where there was such a completely satisfactory arrangement of everything from the standpoint of the guests."

"I would have remained longer had it not been for the fact that the season closed Saturday morning. Mr. Martin told me that the season had been an excellent one, but one needs only to enter the house to be convinced of the fact. The hotel is a beautiful place and falls to sleep over at the Glenwood and falls to sleep over at the Glenwood makes a mistake, for Mr. Martin certainly understands the management of a first-class hotel."

## THIS CITY AS A WINTER RESORT

John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island system, who was in this city with the officers of the road yesterday, said in his address to the association of winter tourist rates to Colorado points will be settled at the next meeting of the Western Passenger association at Chicago. The association has been held in the city since the close of the winter season, and a number of railroad men to authorize the various transcontinental lines to establish excursion routes from the east to this state on certain dates during the winter season. It is thought that if the petition is turned down for the coming season it will be granted next year.

The fame of Colorado Springs as a winter resort has spread all over the country, but it is not so generally known that the winters here are just as attractive as the summers. About two months ago Secretary McClurg, of the chamber of commerce, began a correspondence with officials of the different railroads to secure their cooperation in the advertising of this city as a winter resort. One of the results of the campaign will soon be published a booklet telling of the attractions of Colorado Springs in winter time. A special agent was sent to this city by Mr. Sebastian to prepare the booklet, and yesterday he had the manuscript. The other big railroads will also issue reading matter on the same subject.

Through the chamber of commerce a petition was sent to the Western Passenger association asking for excursion rates on fixed dates from the east this winter. The association will meet next week for the coming season. If it is decided for the coming season it will be granted next year.

It will mean that not only the travelers to California will stop here but that an independent tourist business will be established in the city.

The only Colorado Springs but Pueblo and Denver will benefit from the winter tourist rates if they are authorized. All such rates will be to Colorado common points.

## VALE COMPLIMENTS THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Joel P. Vale, the well-known Denver attorney, passing through the city yesterday en route to Salt Lake on a representative of the Gazette he made some complimentary remarks concerning President Roosevelt and his administration, up to the present at least, it seems to me is very creditable. I think that his announced intention of writing his own message to congress and making them deal directly with his own view of public affairs is a good idea and yet I always thought the presidential message, though very interesting and valuable, particularly was this true of the messages of President McKinley. It has often occurred to me that if one would take President McKinley's messages and make them all out of the papers arranged them in the order in which they were given, he would have a very complete history of the United States for the time that they covered.

"I was in the city of England when President McKinley was shot. I did not believe it was very dangerous, however, and supposed, when I sailed for this country, that he was going to recover without question. While I was away the water his death occurred."

Mr. Vale remarked about the rapid growth and development of Colorado Springs. He says he is always glad to see and hear good things concerning Colorado Springs.

## FOREST FIRE MAKES FINE SPECTACLE.

Flashed by a forest fire which broke out yesterday morning at the top of the second mountain of the range west of this city, assumed extensive proportions last night, and at 10 o'clock the flames spread this way and are now burning down the

## CITY MOURNS VALUED CITIZEN

message announcing that the death had occurred at 11:55.  
Mr. A. J. Lawton will arrive in Milwaukee this morning and Mrs. L. P. Lawton, who has been visiting in Pittsburgh for several days, is believed to have reached Milwaukee this morning. Frank C. Lawton, who is superintendent of the street railway system at Salt Lake, has been notified of the death and will be in Colorado Springs before the funeral takes place.  
The funeral will be in this city and the interment will be at Evergreen cemetery. The exact time of the arrival of the body is not known and no funeral arrangements have been made in connection with the funeral. A few men have been seen closely identified with the progress of Colorado Springs as was Mr. Lawton. When he came here in 1874 he entered the real estate and insurance business and remained here until the end of his life. About 12 years ago, however, he became interested in the street railway system here and up to January 1 last he was a heavy stockholder and general manager of the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company. To him is due the credit for the development of this company from a very small beginning to a present prominence. He was always a Democrat and was regarded as a party leader. For two terms he was a member of the city council. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of El Paso lodge 13, I. O. O. F. and A. M. He was a member of the board of trustees of the State School for the Deaf and Blind and always took an active interest in the work of this institution.

Though very few of Mr. Lawton's friends knew until yesterday morning that he was critically ill and although the news of his death comes as a sudden and painful shock to everyone, it is scarcely news in Colorado Springs this morning, so rapidly did the sad announcement pass from one person to another yesterday. The family were not informed of the exact cause of death. When Mr. Lawton came to Colorado in 1874, it was for benefit from change of climate, he being a sufferer with lung trouble. The family is informed by the physicians who have been in attendance upon Mr. Lawton at Milwaukee, however, that there was no indication of lung trouble in the last illness. It is supposed to have been a case of pneumonia.

Announcement of the funeral will be made later.

green albatross trimmed with white silk applique chignon and puffed velvet and carried white chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were Misses Mary Jaramillo, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Tipton of Washington, D. C. Miss Jaramillo wore a delicate gray crepe de chine elaborately garnished with cream applique medallion lace. Her bouquet was of pink chrysanthemums. Miss Tipton's gown was of pale blue silk and her bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums.

Members of the bride's family present were her mother, Mrs. Jaramillo, her sister, Miss Mary Jaramillo, and her brother, Colonel V. Jaramillo, of Governor Otero's staff. It was greatly regretted that Colonel Jaramillo's wife was detained at home by illness.

Miss Jaramillo's toilet was composed of elegant black satin brocade and velvet garnished with cut jet, fish scale and oriental embroidery.

Mrs. John Riley of Denver, a cousin of the bride, wore a handsome toilet of gray and white brocade trimmed with mourning.

Misses Dowling and Tipton were school mates of the bride at Notre Dame, Ind. Three other school mates, Misses Anna Marshall of Missoula, Mont., Ethel Graham of Topeka, Kan., and Clara Honick of Pueblo, Colo., were expected but were unavoidably detained at home.

Miss Jaramillo presented stick pin favors to her attendants. The maid of honor received a gold watchpin and the bridesmaids, gold hearts. The groom's remembrance to his best man was a turquoise stickpin.

Among those present were Miss Hoover and Mrs. George Hoover, Mr. Charles Baker of Denver, Mr. William C. Wood of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Paul W. Wunschman of Santa Fe, N. M.

Miss Jaramillo's father, the late Pedro J. Jaramillo, was one of New Mexico's most notable men. He was located in Mexico and her uncle, Guilemos Jaramillo, is United States delegate in congress from New Mexico.

The bridegroom is connected with prominent families in Boston and Cleveland, and has been located in Denver for the past few years representing several eastern commercial interests.

A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served in one of the private dining rooms of the hotel directly after the ceremony. The guests were seated about a large round table. The decorations were by Clark, the florist.

In the center of the table was a huge mound of ferns, smilax and golden-bate roses. Behind each guest was a bridesmaid's rose. A floral horseshoe of smilax and bride's roses and sprays of ferns and autumn leaves adorned the side table on which was the bride's toilet, most beautiful and influential. A large and suitably ornamented, the work of the hotel chef.

The bride's mother gave her complete bedroom furnishings; Colonel Jaramillo a chest filled with silver; Mrs. Jaramillo a set of silver; Mr. Diaz, nephew of President Diaz of Mexico, sent a silver salad fork and spoon and there were many other costly remembrances.

The bridal party left last evening for Denver where Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are to reside. Later Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton proposes taking an extended western trip.

Another chapter was added to the pretty romance in the life of the happy couple when their marriage was celebrated yesterday, that of Miss Annette Jaramillo of El Paso, N. M., and Mr. John Savage Hamilton of Denver.

The fact that it was the first marriage celebrated at the beautiful new Antlers added further romance. At high noon the scene in the elegantly appointed drawing room was a beautiful one although there was a special decoration other than a large bouquet of splendid large white chrysanthemums on the polished table in the center of the room.

Light Rev. S. Alverush, the parish priest from El Paso, N. M., came especially to perform the ceremony.

The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. William Butts of Denver. At 12:30 o'clock the petite bride appeared in a drawing room gown, escorted by attendants and relatives. She is a vivacious brunette of the purely Spanish type of beauty, hair dusky as the raven's wing, eyes of molting hazel, shaded with dark lashes that accentuate their brightness.

The bride's gown was an exquisite one of very heavy quality of ivory duchesse satin. An overdress of elaborately appliqued Brussels net completely veiled the valued skirt. The high corsage and fingertip length sleeves were fashioned of the same rich materials, garnished with embroidered chignon and braided. Her hair was arranged in the groom's gift, a beautiful brooch, a large amethyst surrounded by pearls. A veil of tulle completely enveloped her slight figure. She carried a large cluster of bride's roses tied with broad double-rosed ivory satin ribbon.

Miss Lillian Dowling of Chicago, the maid of honor, was gowned in pale

W. R. GILBERT,  
Republican Candidate for Sheriff of El Paso County.

## DEMOCRACY'S FORLORN HOPE

THE Democrat who starts out to convince Republican voters that they should elect Democrats to office has a difficult task. No one realizes this better than the managers of the Democratic remnant in El Paso county.

There has not been a time in the past 20 years when the Democratic party was so thoroughly discredited and disgraced throughout the nation as at the present time. The one word that accurately describes its condition is "collapse."

In Colorado Democracy is disreputable and condemned. It is held responsible for all the mistakes and follies of Fusionism, and its only hope of future success lies in the possession of the machinery of government and of official patronage, which it never hesitates to use for party advancement.

In El Paso county Fusion is dead, and Democracy claiming inheritance to the state of that party must also bear the burden of its infamies and insanities.

The Fusion legislature, recently in session, capped the climax of legislative incompetency and blundering in this state, and not only deserved condemnation for its general acts, but invited a special and particular inquiry into the county office-holders now in office at the present time. The one word that practically denies to this county representation in the state legislature. For that alone the Democratic party in El Paso county should be held responsible.

The hopeless lack of the local representatives and assistants of the Denver Tammany ring and the ex-Fusion state manipulators is made more difficult by the excellent record of the Republican county office-holders now candidates for re-election, and the good character of their associates on the Republican ticket.

There is one principle that is absolutely essential to the maintenance and perpetuation of good government and that is the recognition by the voters of the quality of public service, and it is quite as important that good men should be elected to office as it is that bad men should be rejected and condemned.

The party ought to be held responsible for the acts of those whom it nominates and elects to office and the party ought to be held responsible for the acts of those whom it nominates and elects to office and the party ought to be held responsible for the acts of those whom it nominates and elects to office.

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of their duty or have disgraced the party?

Certainly not.

The very foundation of effective good citizenship and of independent political action is discrimination, and the people of El Paso county are too intelligent and too sincere in their political beliefs and purposes to be made to serve as catpaws for the disreputable Democratic gang that only assumes the cloak of hypocritical reform because it is hated and despised by every honest voter in its real guise.

The Democratic party of El Paso cannot win this election or elect any of its candidates in an honest, frank and sincere way.

It does not dare to come out by its advocates and its candidates and say, "We approve the principles of the Democratic party and we endorse the policies and acts of that party in nation and state."

It does not care to come out and appeal to Democrats, as Democrats, to give their votes to the Democratic ticket.

It does not dare to set its candidates up man for man against the Republicans and to let the ticket stand or fall as a whole upon its merits.

One way, as has been suggested, is to magnify the faults of Republican city officials in order that voters may be misled into voting against honest, competent and efficient candidates on the Republican county ticket.

Another way is for each candidate on the so-called "Democratic" ticket to get out and hustle for his own share of the business of the rest of the candidates or the welfare of the party.

Don Goddard is a Democrat, but he is more than all else a Goddard man.

Matt Layden was a Populist, but he is now a Democrat, and his chief interest at the present time is the political success of one Charles S. Sprague.

Charles S. Sprague came under the Democratic banner via the Silver Republican route, but his chief interest at the present time is the political success of one Charles S. Sprague.

Judge R. L. Hubbard is the most unselfish man on the ticket. He is chiefly concerned as to the reappointment of the county clerk, and he has no interest in the political success of any one.

Judge R. L. Hubbard, clerk of the county court, while Clerk of the County Court, Judge R. L. Hubbard, nor Hubbard, C. O. C., is worrying about Goddard, Layden or Sprague, while the Hubbards might both go to it or neither of them, might thereby save his own name.

For the rest of the ticket, their names were put on for the same reason that the man ate four kinds of soup

with his dinner. They were all on the bill of fare, and didn't cost any more, and so the convention nominated them.

Another very serious handicap to the Democratic schemers this year is the new voters. The large registration is sufficient proof of the presence of these new voters, and we have it on the best of authority that four-fifths of them are Republicans.

It is true, unfortunately, that these newcomers have not the same knowledge of the tricks and schemes and devices of the old Democratic gang in this county that is possessed by voters of longer residence. But neither old Republicans nor newcomers are likely to be misled under present conditions.

The tricks are too manifest, and the arguments too illogical to deceive any one.

Certainly it would be the height of folly to attempt to reform local politics by defeating the best ticket that the Republican party has nominated for years, or to punish the party for the misdeeds of city officials by turning out of office honest and honorable office-holders who have the very highest of records.

LAYDEN'S DEFENSE HAS ALLEN PLAT.

Action of the State Board in Cutting His Valuation for El Paso County Has Blanketed Him in the Race.

The announcement in the Gazette on Friday that the state board of equalization composed of Fusionists, had stepped in between Assessor Layden of this county and the people who are to pay state taxes according to his valuation, and had cut his valuation by 10 per cent, has caused a very decided slump in Layden stock in the present campaign. The taxpayers of the county are not going to vote for a man whose inequity for the duties of the office which he wants to fill is so apparent that a board of equalization composed of members of his own political faith has to interfere to lessen the injustice done those taxpayers.

There have been hundreds of quiet conversations on the street corners during the past two days between Layden's political workers—for they are ignoring the rest of the Democratic ticket—and taxpayers who want to know more about this reduction of the valuation. The Layden campaigners have had but one story to tell.

They are endeavoring to tell the taxpayers that the state board of equalization was ancient history; that Assessor Layden had long been considering the reduction of his own valuation and that the action of the state board was in accordance with his impressions of what should be done.

This is all campaign talk.

The Gazette is in a position to state absolutely that Assessor Layden has decidedly since the publication of the announcement of the cut of 10 per cent. by the state board that he knew nothing of it until he saw it in the Gazette.

It is also an established fact that one of his deputies did have notice of the

reduction of his valuation, but that he did not tell him.

There is no doubt that the state board of equalization was ancient history; that Assessor Layden had long been considering



